

[Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts.]

THE *Country* GUIDE

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SEPTEMBER, 1949

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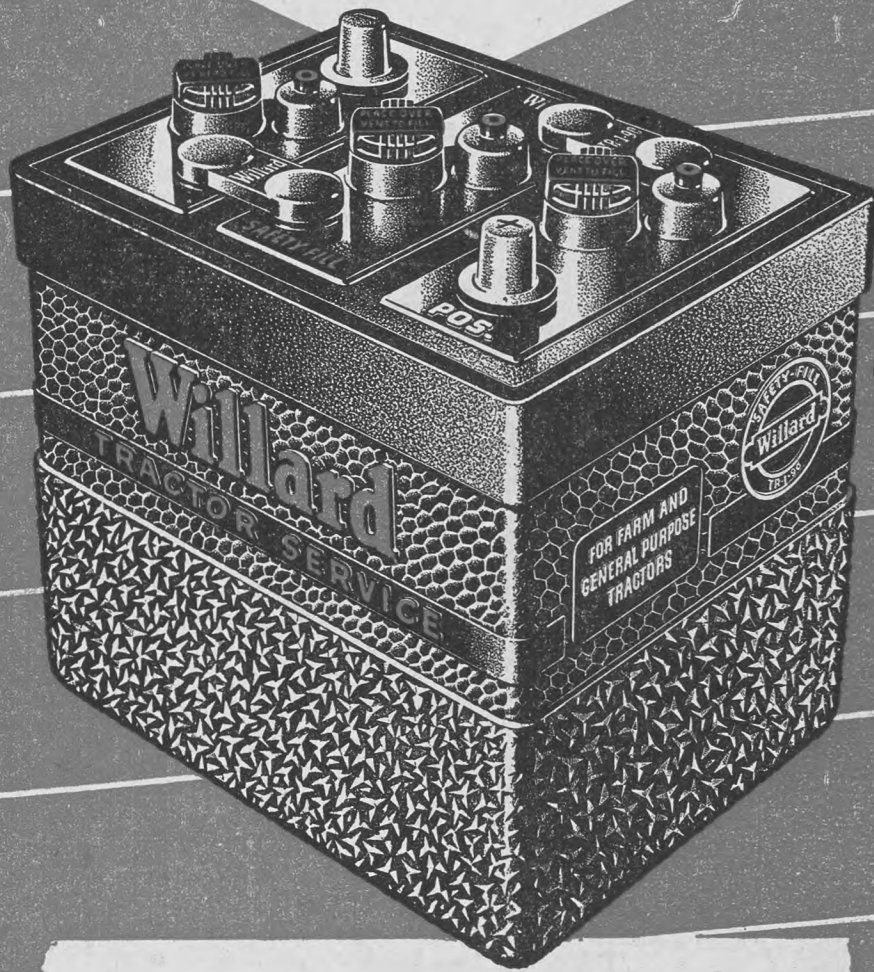
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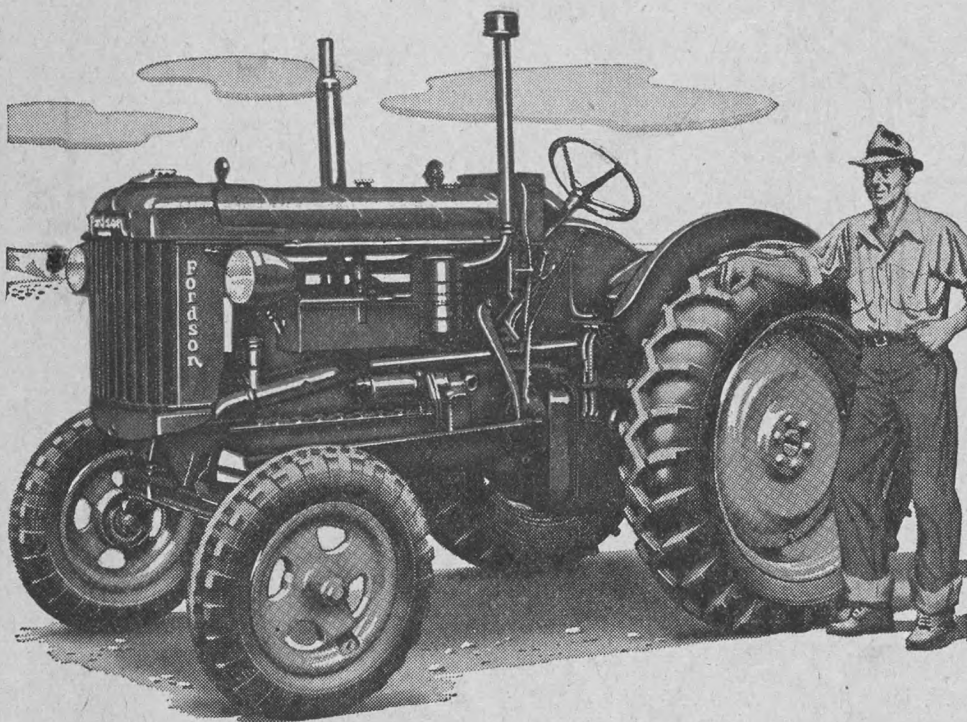
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Under The Peace Tower

SITTING next desk to me in the Press Gallery is perhaps the most interesting newspaperman in Canada. He is broad-shouldered, quick-striding, bushy-haired, high-cheekboned Colonel Simeon Shcherbatykh. Sim, as he is called, is the Tass man in Ottawa. That means he reports our Canadian doings to Moscow.

Like most Russians, he is a friendly easy-going fellow, who will discuss just about anything with you. Loyal to his homeland, and convinced Communist, you forget all about that when you discuss such things as caviar, vodka, and sardines. He is a useful man to turn to when you want to get a Russian slant on things; he is most co-operative if you ask for his help.

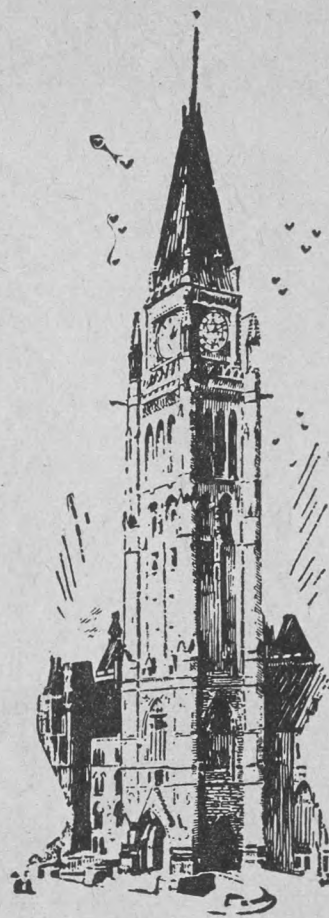
Just the same, he is scaring the pants off a lot of people these days. One of the reasons is that when he attends a press conference, a lot of people clam up. To those who attend press conferences here, it comes as an old story that often a great deal of the interview is off the record. Even so competent a performer as Lord Mountbatten, when here in 1948, discussed a lot of the Dieppe raid off the record. But we persuaded him finally that it should go on the record, and when he made his speech at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto he put his version of Dieppe into a formal speech.

What really touched off the fireworks was Hon. Louis Johnson, United States Secretary of War. He was giving the traditional press conference at the United States Embassy when suddenly he blurted out that he could not discuss a certain situation with the Tass man present. Then to add a real comedy touch, he singled out Arthur McKenna as the Tass man, mistakenly. For Art McKenna works for such a right wing paper as the Wall Street Journal, which wants no truck nor trade with the Soviet at all.

At the end, Johnson, who is an impulsive man anyway, patched it up. Of course, Sim Shcherbatykh was laughing up his sleeve all the time. It is too early yet to get any version of the episode back from Moscow, but doubtless they'll have an interesting angle. I said Johnson was impulsive, and I can cite a former instance. He came through Montreal years ago, when I was a reporter there, and I interviewed this big-jowled West Virginian at that time.

THEN that evening I attended a dinner given in his honor by the American Legion in Montreal. Mr. Johnson was national president that year. When he was on the air, he gave a safe and sane speech. But as soon as he went off the air, to the pain and annoyance of the United States consul general and others, he practically reversed himself. Only, the indiscreet second speech was definitely "off the record." So you see the man loves to get off the record, is inclined to be impulsive.

Well the effect of Johnson's statement, headlined in Ottawa the other day, that he would not open up with the Tass man present, has also had repercussions elsewhere. For years, now, External Affairs has been giving



useful off the record conferences once a week. Nothing could be attributed to the government directly, but one could use the material for background. Occasionally, too, the wily External Affairs used the press as trial balloons to test government policy on the public. It does not mean the boys are being led down the garden path; far from it. But this is an old trick any administration has, and it is all fair enough.

BUT now the government is allegedly afraid to open up, and some even attributed the cessation of press conferences to the possible attendance of the Tass man. So it seems that one person can tie up the press of Canada.

Now then, there is even talk of banning the Tass man altogether from such talks. That is all very fine, but even if he is excluded, he can pick up quite a bit of material, if he wants it, just around town.

What I am thinking of is, however, what construction will Moscow put on it if we try to exclude Col. Sim? If our Canadian boys were barred from everything in Moscow, we'd say: "Isn't that just like the Russians?"

But if we do the same thing, how much better are we than the Politburo? For the life of me, I cannot see that we are being very smart if we start banning this person or that one. I remember that more than 20 years ago, when they banned the Hamilton newspapers from presbytery meetings, we used to get more news than when they let us in. For when we got in, most of the stuff was boring, and we printed only a few paragraphs. But when we were banned, we had 40 reporters working for us, since all the reverend fathers and brethren hopped to the newspaper office to give us their version of the secret doings. In the end they finally opened their doors to the press again. I suggest that we would look foolish if we started to ban anybody.

In 1939, somebody at the British Embassy gave (Turn to page 43)

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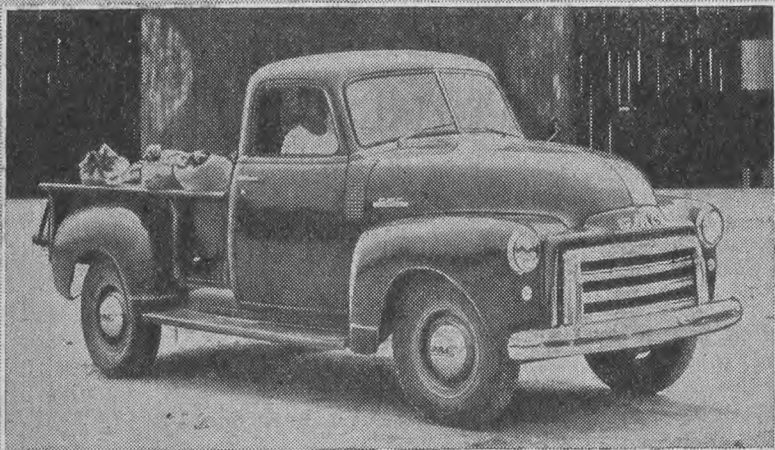
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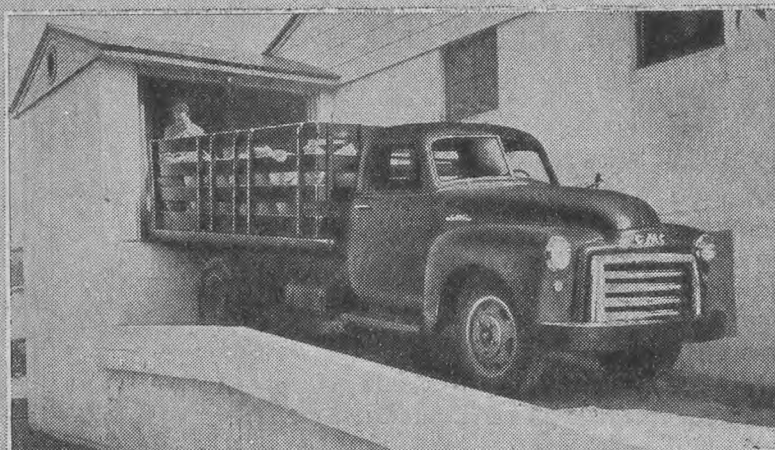
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THE BRIGHT DAY

by KERRY WOOD

We started back towards the turn-off just as a car came along the road. Corby suddenly crouched behind a bush. He did it so fast and looked so worried that Jimmy and I ducked down too.

"What's wrong?" I whispered. Corby's face had gone all scared. He didn't answer me, staring towards the road. I looked that way too, but I couldn't see anything except an old farm truck going lickety-split. "Hey," I said, turning back to Corby. "What's the matter?"

"Ahhhh—Nothing, David. I was just playing at Cowboys and Indians. We're the Indians, and that farmer was a cowboy."

I kept staring at Corby, puzzled. He

Illustrated by ROBERT RECK.

laughed, then put one hand behind his head, fanned out the fingers and began to stomp around. He made a tuk-tuk noise, dancing in circles around me.

"This is how the Indians do the Dance of the Prairie Chickens. I once saw 'em do it."

"Real wild Indians?"

"Not wild, but real enough. Say, look here! See that summerfallow field? I bet we could find Indian arrow heads there. Conditions are just about right—we had a heavy rain a couple days ago that'd wash away the loose soil. The arrow heads should be lyin' out on top, now."

JIMMY and I had never found an Indian arrow head, so we climbed through the fence in a hurry and Corby came after us. We expected to see arrow heads all ready to pick up, but Corby explained that we'd have to look around until we spotted stone chips or fragments.

"This is a dandy spot, too. The Big Marsh over there was probably an Indian huntin' place for years and years, and they'd have camped here in the lee of that hill. Likely they'd practice shootin' with their bows an' arrows while in camp, so they'd be sure to lose a few heads here."

He stood still a moment, peering across the field. Then he said: "It's easy to forget the grain fields and see how the land looked in the Indians' time. There'd be no clearin'—this would be forest and brush and prairie. Maybe there'd be a circle of buffalo-skin teepees over there, sheltered from the northwest wind. The chief's lodge in the middle, extra large and painted with symbols. There'd be a batch of horses grazin' over in that natural clearin', with maybe a couple of lads sittin' on ponies to keep watch. Back at the camp, we'd see squaws sewin' skin clothes with bone needles or maybe tendin' fires and roastin' venison. The Indian men'd be off hunting elk or buffalo, with some keepin' guard on the hills in case enemies were near. The older ones'd be sittin' there in the shade of the chief's teepee, arguin' about which way they should travel when they moved from this camp."

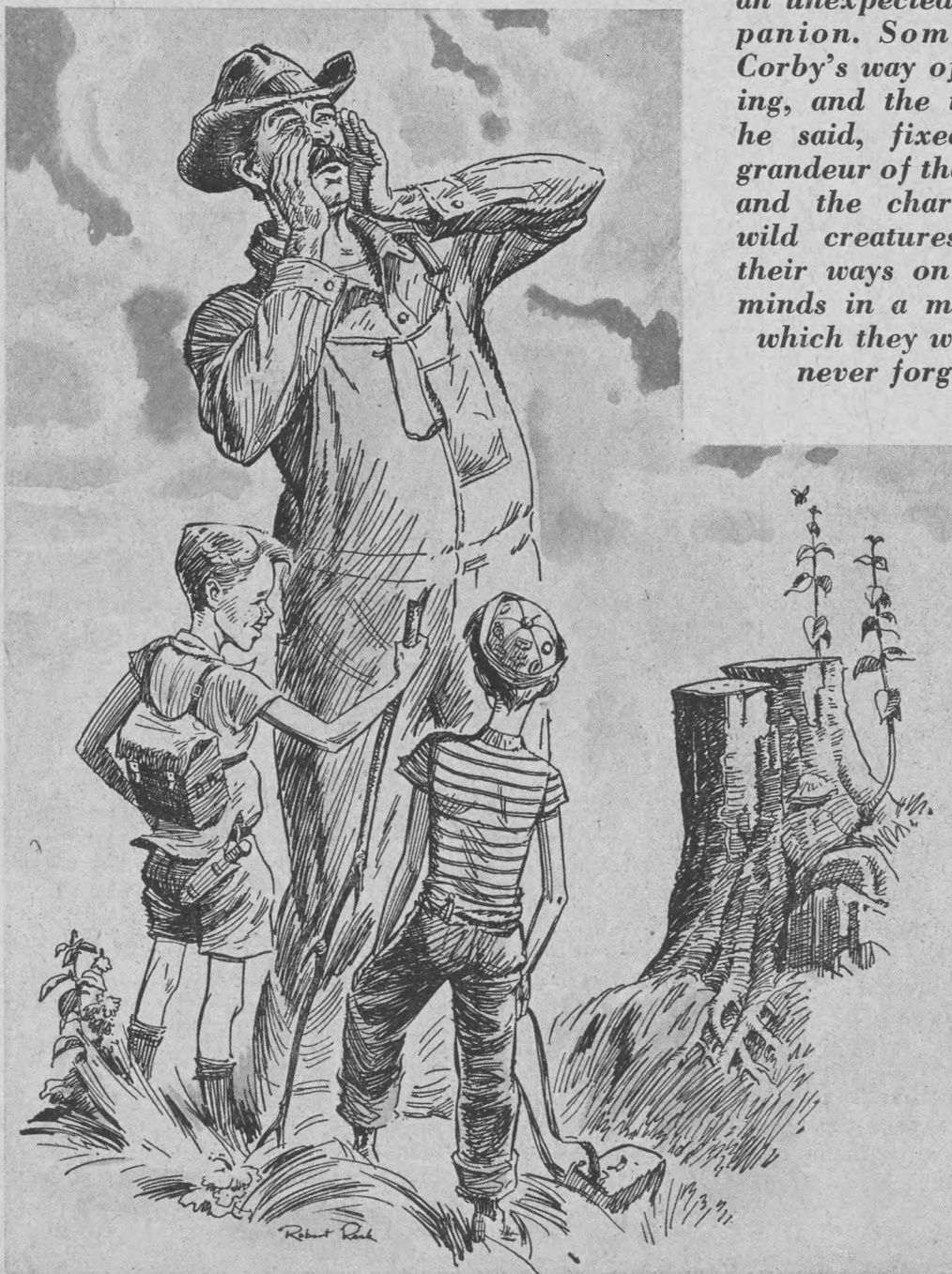
Gosh! It sure made it sound real. Then I looked again and the summerfallow was there with the grain field beyond the north fence, while over on the hill were the gaps where the timber trees had been thinned out a few years back.

"Lookut the skippin' rock I found," Jimmy said.

"Wait!" Corby cried, just as Jimmy swung his arms to throw the flat stone. Corby took the stone and dusted it off. "You found something, Jimmy: it's a stone-knife!"

HE showed us the nicked edges of the blade part, explaining how Indians flaked off the chips by using the point of a deer horn. Then he showed us how they held the knife, the round part fitted into the palm with the saw-toothed blade steered by the fingers.

Jimmy was certainly proud of that knife. I wanted one, too. So when Jimmy used it to saw off a willow stick, Corby picked up the piece that Jimmy threw away. Corby borrowed my pocket knife and made a fancy two-hole (Turn to page 42)



Corby cupped his hands around his mouth and uttered a quavering cry.

WE'D snared a gopher that Saturday morning. Jimmy had it on a piece of string, trying to make it follow him. And just then we saw the old man hurrying along the road. He stopped when he saw our struggling gopher.

"Out on a hike, boys?"

"Sure," Jimmy answered. "We're headin' for Big Marsh. We got lunch with us, in our haversacks."

The old man nodded, then raised his eyes towards the sky. I remember the blue of it that day, with white clouds sailing slow. The sun was gold and bright, and everything looked morning fresh.

"What're you planning to do with that gopher?" the old man asked, and we somehow sensed that he was all tense.

"Oh, him! Well—I dunno."

"Gophers do a lot of damage to farm crops," he said, after a silence. "But even so, I kinda feel sorry for that little tad. He sure wishes he could be free again."

"Jimmy," I said, feeling uncomfortable. "Let's turn him loose!"

So we let it go and the gopher scampered off and dodged down the nearest hole.

The old man acted real pleased.

"My name's Corby, boys—not Mister, but just plain Corby, I'm heading for the Big Marsh too. We can go along together, if you like."

"I'm Jimmy Todd, and he's David Brown. What're you gonna do at Big Marsh?"

"Well, this is a sort of special holiday for me, so I just want to have a good time. What're your plans?"

"Oh, we've got none. We're just out on a hike."

"Come on, then," Corby said. By this time I'd taken a good look at him; he was dressed like a farmer who'd just come in off the fields. He hadn't shaved for two or three days and his face looked kind of sick, but he had sparkly, happy eyes.

Just before we came to the turn-off to Big Marsh, we heard a loud burst of cawing from some nearby trees and Corby said:

"I bet them crows have found an owl."

We stalked across a willow flat to see. Sure enough, that flock of crows were clustered around an owl, all cawing and excited.

"Will they kill it?" asked Jimmy.

"Nope. They'll just pester the everlasting daylights out of it. But I tell you what: I'll imitate a young crow and try to call 'em off the owl."

HE cupped his hands around his mouth and uttered a quavering sort of cry. In a moment, three or four crows left the owl's tree and flew our way to scout for that young bird they'd heard. They saw us when they got overhead, and just then Corby gave a sharp, three-note call. You should've seen those crows ske-daddle! They veered fast and swooped away, cackling out their own three-note danger calls.

"That's fun!" laughed Jimmy. "Can you call 'em back?"

"Nope. Once a crow knows there's danger around, he won't come back. That owl is a Short-eared owl; they catch a lot of voles."

"What's a vole?"

"A kind of mouse. Most folks call 'em meadow-mice. Sometimes they get plentiful and spread all over the fields, eatin' up grass and grain. Owls and weasels and hawks help to keep 'em from doin' too much damage. But look: How about Big Marsh?"

*It's human nature and
very tempting, but . . .*



*Mickey, the beaver;
one of the most
famous modern
pets owned by Miss
Doris Forbes of
Red Deer. He died
last year from old
age.*

Don't Tame Pets from the Wild

By GILL SHARK

AS A BOY of eight, I had my first animal "pet"—a red squirrel that my brother and I tricked into captivity. It turned out the squirrel was covered with ticks—the same ticks that get into the brains of sheep and cause the staggers. My parents removed the ticks from my skin with a pair of tweezers, a painful enough operation, which should have taught me then to leave the creatures of the wild where they belong—in their natural state—instead of trying to make pets of them. However, like all westerners, I never gave up hope.

While visiting the east two years ago, I was asked to address a small group of farm folk on some interesting aspect of the west. On the spur of the moment, I told them about the westerner's mania for taming wild things. To this day, I don't believe that crowd believed me. But it's a fact. Equally true is it that such a practice generally leads to grief.

Out here in the west, what family hasn't taken a setting of mallard duck or prairie chicken eggs home in the springtime, set them under a clucking hen and tried to raise the young ones? We and our neighbors tried it spring after spring. If the young ducks were hatched near water, they took to it almost the moment they broke shell. For that is how mallards begin life in the natural state: the parents line a nest on a sunny slope above the water; when the young peck open the shells they tumble down the incline and so start swimming! We once kept 14 mallards until fall, but it was a life of captivity for the birds. In the autumn, when high strings of wild ducks were circling the grain fields, our restless 14 kept beating themselves against the chicken netting, longing to join them. Finally we couldn't stand it any longer. We set them free. Awkwardly, at first, they flew into the sky, dazed almost by their freedom and their new wing power, quacking a joyous challenge as they joined a flock of their own kind. Nor did we have better luck with our prairie chicken hatches; the young soon ventured farther and farther into the scrub bush around our home, and by the time they were six weeks old, they had left us for good.

IN NATURE, such experiments as these, while carried out with kindly intent, often have tragic endings. When the young birds do gain their natural freedom, are they able to survive by themselves? Are they not so trusting that their enemies find them easy prey? Can they even forage for themselves?

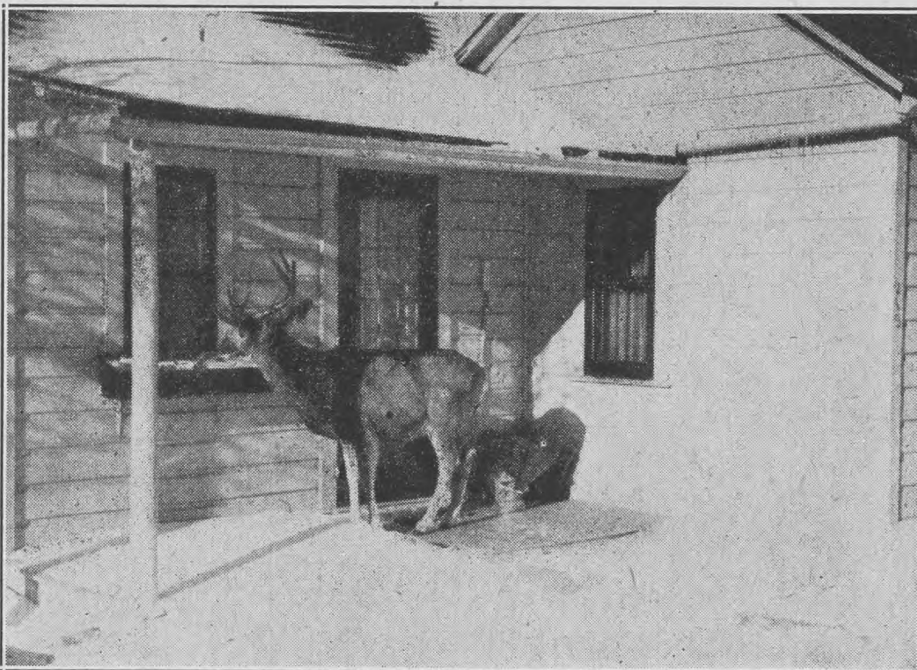
It is difficult to answer that, of course, but I do recall one case where human "petting" proved fatal.

A farm woman read an article suggesting that more people feed the birds in winter. She was especially impressed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture figures to the effect that American birds save farmers and lumbermen \$400,000,000 a year, by destroying weed and insect pests. During the holiday season, when the weather was bitterly cold, this well-meaning woman forgot to put out the usual scraps of suet and meat, and several chickadees perished. Either they did not know where else to look for food, or they kept waiting in the one spot, sure that their faith would be rewarded. It is a good thing to be kind to animals and birds, but the moral here is: once you start taking care of nature's creatures, they may be lost without you, in certain circumstances.

MANY Canadians have achieved fame with their pets, including Grey Owl who befriended beaver, and Jack Miner, who opened and upkept the great sanctuary for water birds, near Kingsville, Ontario. Probably no one has received more fame than Miss Doris Forbes of Red Deer, Alberta, who befriended a lonely beaver

called Mickey. Magazines published articles about Doris and Mickey and even news-reels were taken of this famous beaver pet. Not long ago, the premier of the province, in what might be called an enchanting public ceremony, gave Doris official government permission to keep the animal. Alberta mourned last year when the news broke that Mickey the pet beaver had died—from old age. Happy tales, though, are exceptions to the rule.

Mention of the government giving official permission to Miss Forbes to keep her pet beaver brings up another aspect of keeping wild animal pets. Strictly speaking, it is against the law to capture, or keep in captivity, the wildlife of the country.



The deer became so playful that even when we were discussing how we should get rid of him he stood at the window begging attention.

Though nothing is done about it most of the time, since the game guardians are concerned primarily with the spirit of the law, there is a case on record of an Albertan who went to jail for six months for keeping "tame" wolf cubs. It turned out that some official got awfully curious as to why this certain wildlife lover was able to collect wolf bounties year after year with unfailing regularity. A check-up of the premises revealed that the man kept pet wolves, and the government took the very biased attitude that collecting government bounty for pet wolves was, in some legal manner or other, tantamount to defrauding the citizens.

From the day the prairie boy brings home his first live grass snake or baby hawk or young woodchuck, that desire to tame wild creatures grows. Aside from the unfairness to the captive animals, the most bizarre complications can set in for the person doing the taming.

A YEAR AGO, at Fort St. John, B.C., a group of returned soldiers backing a Legion carnival, thought themselves in real luck when a trapper named Lash Collison brought them a real live wolf to show as a prize exhibit. After the carnival was over, Collison would take his wolf back, for breeding purposes. First thing the veterans knew, they were the storm-centre of a provincial controversy. Peace River farmers, who had lost 90 per cent of their sheep and many calves and horses to wolf packs, wanted the wolf exhibited, admission charged, and following the show wished to see the beast officially shot. Meanwhile, from Vancouver the secretary of a "Be Kind To Dumb Animals League" protested bitterly against the treatment of a helpless animal. The society sought to protect the wolf from the "pain and embarrassment" of being exhibited in a cage at the annual carnival. The Legion was determined to go ahead with its plan, anyhow, and assured the League that the wolf would get three square meals a day of fresh-killed beef and a good bed. One wonders just where the wolf would have ended if all factions had decided to push their claims to the limit.

Slightly over a year ago, a Vermilion, Alberta, farmer discovered a tiny fawn on his farm one day when he was burning brush. Because it appeared to be abandoned, the farmer took it home and fed it from a bottle. There were no milking cows on the farm at the time, so the family purchased canned milk to feed the fawn, and it became, at least at last report, a friendly, playful pet.

On our own farm some years ago, we also tried to tame a fawn, under almost identical circumstances. When I discovered my nephew playing with the young deer just off the edge of pasture brush, I had the explanation of why the animal was abandoned. Little fawns should never be picked up or handled by humans for two reasons: first, they are odorless themselves and if moved from their hiding place, the doe may not be able to find them; and secondly, because the scent of humans will frighten the doe away from her young or keep her from letting it suckle.

During the first few days of the fawn's captivity, "Spotty" was deathly afraid of us and would lie in the shade of the barn absolutely motionless, as if he was still hiding back in the bush. Then gradually he got used to the children, and it looked as if we had the ideal pet, for Spotty was affectionate, gentle and devoted to the youngsters.

Our efforts to feed him are another story, for Spotty preferred tender shoots, like peavine and summerfallow sprouts, to all other forms of feed, and it was quite a simple matter for him to bounce over fences to get to where the feed looked greenest. However, I expected that with the fall he would want to wander away, but such was not the case. Spotty stayed with us for four years, and it certainly looked as if we had found a unique and kindly pet. But in the end we had to get rid of him.

It was his horns that did it. Each year, early in May, the little bulbs of velvet sprouted forth. By the end of August they had reached their full growth for that season. About the middle of September, the shiny velvet sheathing became itchy, and Spotty rubbed on fences, trees and posts, in an age-old effort to peel the horns clean. The fourth year the otherwise (Turn to page 46)

The political cry of forty years ago, "No truck or trade with the Yankees," certainly has no application to farm commodities in these times

THE now famous Hyde Park Agreement, arrived at in 1941 by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, was a declaration of the importance of co-operation between Canada and the United States. It discussed "measures by which the most prompt and effective utilization might be made of the productive facilities of North America . . ."

The declaration dramatized a close co-operation that already existed between the two countries and that is aggressively active now, in many and varied fields. There are many examples of that co-operation today, some dramatic, some obscure.

As a result, today, if a group of enemy bombers should ever attempt to destroy North American cities or a devastating horde of flying grasshoppers should advance to lay waste its wheat fields, the result would be the same. A combined Canadian-United States counter-attack, jointly planned in every detail and jointly executed, is ready to repel any invasion against their common security.

Everyone knows that the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States, meets regularly to plan for common defense.

Similarly, another joint organization has been holding regular meetings for years, making joint research plans for grasshopper control activities that are carried out each year in both countries. Field surveys, in Canada and the United States, establish in advance the areas where heavy infestation will appear the next year. The results are exchanged automatically, and a combined plan of control is agreed upon and carried out.

But this co-operation in fighting each other's grasshoppers is only one example of the mutual interdependence of Canada and the United States in the field of agriculture. There are many other examples—and particularly in agriculture—of as great a degree of co-operation as there is between any of the states in the United States. There are also occasional examples of a lack of co-operation, just as there are examples of sectionalism, for a short-term or local gain, shown by some of the states or by some of the provinces.

AN indication of this interdependence is the fact that in 1946 and 1947, United States exports to Canada of products of farm origin, raw and processed, averaged more than \$200 million a year, and the United States bought between a half and a third as much of farm products from Canada. Next to the United Kingdom, Canada is normally the biggest foreign customer of the United States farmer.

Per capita, Canada's 13 million people buy and consume many times as much United States farm products as their 148 million neighbors to the south buy from them. United States sold to Canada in 1946 and 1947, in round numbers, annually, farm products as follows: Raw cotton, \$42 million;

fruits and nuts, \$62 million; grains and feeds, \$25 million; vegetables and vegetable preparations, \$25 million; animals and animal products, \$15 million.

The United States bought from Canada in those years, in round numbers: Fruit, \$6 million; vegetables and vegetable preparations, \$8 million; seeds, \$4 million; grains and feeds, \$28 million; animals and animal products, \$22 million.

ALTHOUGH Great Britain is Canada's best customer for its wheat and flour, bacon, and cheese, the United States is Canada's best customer for coarse grains, clover and alfalfa seed, certified seed potatoes, poultry, and cattle, including breeding stock, dairy cows, and feeder and slaughter cattle.

Canada buys United States cotton and citrus fruits the year round, its fresh vegetables and fruits during the winter months and to some extent at other times, and its new potatoes and early apples before theirs come on the market.

The size of these sales of surplus farm products, year after year, to Canada indicates the value of the Canadian market as a whole to the United States farmer as a whole. The United States sells much more than it buys. And in general the products that are sold to Canada are surplus commodities.

This two-way trade in farm products should continue to flourish. Much has been done to encourage it. At the recent Geneva Conference, tariff concessions were granted by both countries. The United States increased the cattle quota on both heavy and light cattle that may enter at the lower rate, halved

American dried prunes have been an important item in the Canadian dietary ever since railroad construction days when they were commonly known as C.P.R. strawberries. In 1947 Canada paid \$61 million for dried American fruit.

The removal of the embargo on beef cattle moving to the United States was a boon to men like the owners of the southern Alberta herd shown below.

American celery piled high in a Toronto produce warehouse.



Trading FARM STUFF with The Yankees

by FRANCIS A. FLOOD



the duty on beef and veal, and on lamb, mutton, and frozen pork, and also on wheat and flour. The tariff rates were reduced on cheddar cheese, whole milk and cream, and eggs. The former duties on live poultry, baby chicks, canned chicken, and dressed poultry, except turkeys, were cut in two.

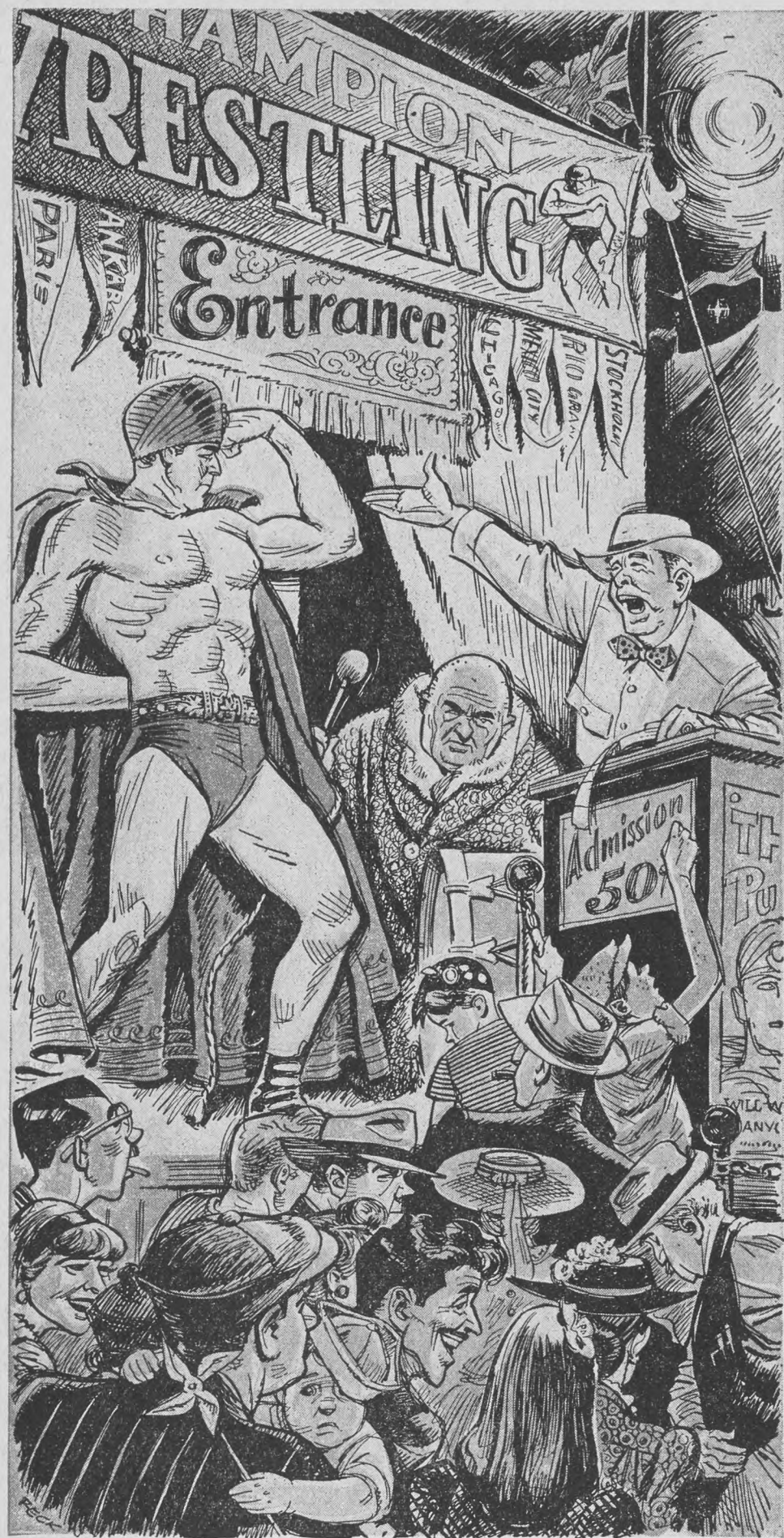
AMONG the concessions made by Canada, the abolition of the system of advanced valuations for duty purposes on fresh fruits and vegetables is important. A nice beginning was also made with respect to removal of Empire preference, which Canada has enjoyed in Empire markets. The Canadian duties were entirely removed from imports of grapefruit; vinifera grapes, dried, unpitted plums and prunes;

peanuts, and oranges. In addition the duty was reduced on imports of canned fruits, frozen vegetables, baby chicks, eggs, corn, shelled nuts, and tobacco.

If that kind of co-operation, on both sides of the border, continues to reduce rather than increase trade barriers, the mutual benefits of this trade between the countries should be increased in the future. There are many evidences of this co-operation, of temporary sacrifices for an ultimate gain.

One such example is the co-operation by Canada recently in connection with the United States potato problem. When the record United States potato yield of 1948 resulted in the government supporting the potato price, Canadian potatoes were attracted across the border. This had the effect of extending the price umbrella over Canadian potatoes. Although the problem was the United States' own domestic problem, Canada agreed in November, at the United States request, to embargo the further (Turn to page 30)





"Here's the Purple Turk from Ankara," Speed shouted. "Beat this Turkish wrestler and win \$50.00. Come and get it."

The
Purple
TURK

BILL Munn stripped off his sweat shirt, stepped out of his trousers, then flexed his heavy muscles in a stretch and stifled a yawn as he adjusted his wrestling trunks. He was late. His assistant, Moe, was already pounding on the bass drum they used to attract attention.

"Hurry! Hurry! Last fight of the fair!"

It was Speed Haley's rasping voice; Speed had come from his tent-office to take over from the regular barker for this special occasion. Speed was the best barker on the lot, and he wanted to rake in a good admission pot on this final show.

by KERRY WOOD

Illustrated by Robert Reck

"Hurry! Hurry! Win fifty dollars! Yes-sir! Fifty dollars! Fifty buckeroos. All yours, for free! Fifty dollars to the man who can beat The Purple Turk!"

Bill Munn reached for his purple turban, grinning wryly as he listened. He was "The Purple Turk." Speed Haley had chosen the name when he first engaged Bill back east. Speed owned the midway, and Speed was a man who believed in bright colors as a necessary part of show come-on. The wrestling tent had purple display banners, purple ring fittings, while Bill Munn was required to wear purple trunks, purple dressing gown, and a purple turban during the platform ballyhoo.

"Fifty dollars! Win it, Bill. It's all free!"

Bill Munn heard his name; that was Speed's way of signalling him to hurry. The crowd must be gathering already. So Bill ducked out of the dressing tent and climbed the platform steps. He had to smother another yawn just as he reached the stand.

Speed snapped off the control switch on the loudspeaker and spoke out of the side of his mobile mouth.

"Anything wrong, kid?"

"Just tired," Bill muttered back.

"Four long bouts today, Boss."

"Then make it a one-fall show, eh?"

"No, no! Two out of three, as usual," Bill said. "Give 'em their money's worth."

Speed stared at him, his small, pale eyes expressionless. But it was easy enough to guess his thoughts. Speed Haley's main interest in side-shows was the size of the take. His shows were mostly front, mostly display banners. The monkey house and the motorcycle daredevil tents gave a certain value for the ticket price, but many of the others, such as the World's Largest Snake, The Sea Monster, and The Headless Lady were all fakes depending on barker-talk and sensational display pictures to rake in the ticket-money. Under Bill Munn's management, the Fight Show gave value to the customer.

"O KAY, dope," Speed said, and flicked the control switch. "Here he is, folks! Here's The Purple Turk from Ankara! Lookut his muscles! Lookut that barrel chest! Hey! Hey! Hey! Beat this Turkish wrestler, two falls outta three. Win fifty dollars! Fifty dollars, for free! We started by givin' ten bucks a bout; then we raised it to a dollar a minute. Now it's the last show of the fair, so you get a chance at big money. Fifty dollars! Come an' get it!"

Bill Munn stared out across the gaudy streamers of colored lights. The crowd was forming, pressing close against the platform. Bill shed his dressing gown and paraded his muscles, prancing like a show horse and yelling a meaningless noise that was intended to sound savage. But his eyes roamed beyond the crowd, noting the moon's soft light on the bank of spruce trees that grew on the slope rising above the fairground hol-

low. Bill liked this little western town of Willowdale; it was clean and home-like. He liked the people he'd met, too.

He saw one of them, Cec Farlow, leaning close to the platform. Cec's lips were moving, but Bill couldn't hear the words above the boom of Moe's drum and the loudspeaker spiel from Speed. The Purple Turk took time out to lean down close to Cec.

"Want to give me another chance, Bill?" Cec asked, smiling.

"Go on with you! We've wrestled twice already and the crowd knows it. The Boss wouldn't agree, Cec."

"I know, Bill—just joking. I've still got a sore arm, anyway."

"I'm sorry about that," Bill said, in apology.

"Forget it. A man can't wrestle without getting banged up a little. And it's not sore enough to interfere with driving my truck."

"Fifty dollars!" yelled Speed, glancing at his

wrestler. "Who's gonna win it?"

"Got to get busy, Cec. See you after the show, eh?"

"Sure thing."

The Purple Turk pounded his chest again and reached for the loudspeaker mike. He taunted the crowd, cracking a broken English joke or two. Then he called for volunteers. And three men climbed onto the platform, eager to try for the prize-money.

DURING the sudden hush that came then, Bill looked over the candidates quickly but carefully. One was Butch Jameson, a farmer he'd already beaten. He smiled at him and shook his head, dropping his voice to a confidential whisper for Butch's hearing alone. Butch realized, too, that it had to be a new fighter this final time. The crowd wouldn't buy tickets for the same old show; they wanted something different.

The second man had the blond hair and intense blue eyes of a Scandinavian. He was flushed with embarrassment, obviously shy of the crowd's eyes. Bill was glad to note that; this powerfully built man looked dangerous as a prospective opponent, but because of his shyness he could be easily talked out of the bout.

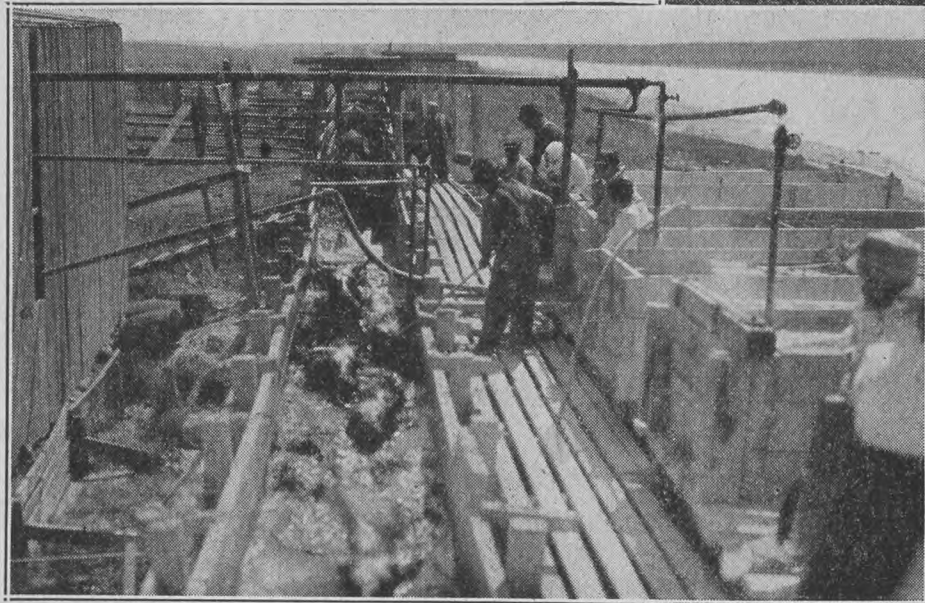
Then the show wrestler studied the gangling young man who was forcing a sickly grin. A clean looking kid and strong, but slow moving. Bill Munn sensed at once that he could easily defeat this farm boy. And he heard, too, the crowd's good-natured approval of the local boy. Speed Haley had already given the okay sign with a raised eyebrow.

Bill advanced on the gangling boy.

"Wha'cher name?" he demanded, while Moe led the blond Scandinavian off the platform. "Joey Danners, heh? Wha'cher weigh? . . . Yeh? Y'look heavier, kid—don't try any lyin' with me, see?" Bill was acting tough, talking tough; it was all part of the act. And it helped shake an opponent's confidence, too. The kid didn't need much shaking; Bill noted that the boy

(Turn to page 48)

Wartime chemical research has provided man with a long list of new weapons in this ceaseless struggle



In the war against cattle pests, dipping tanks like the above are giving way to the more modern method of spraying.

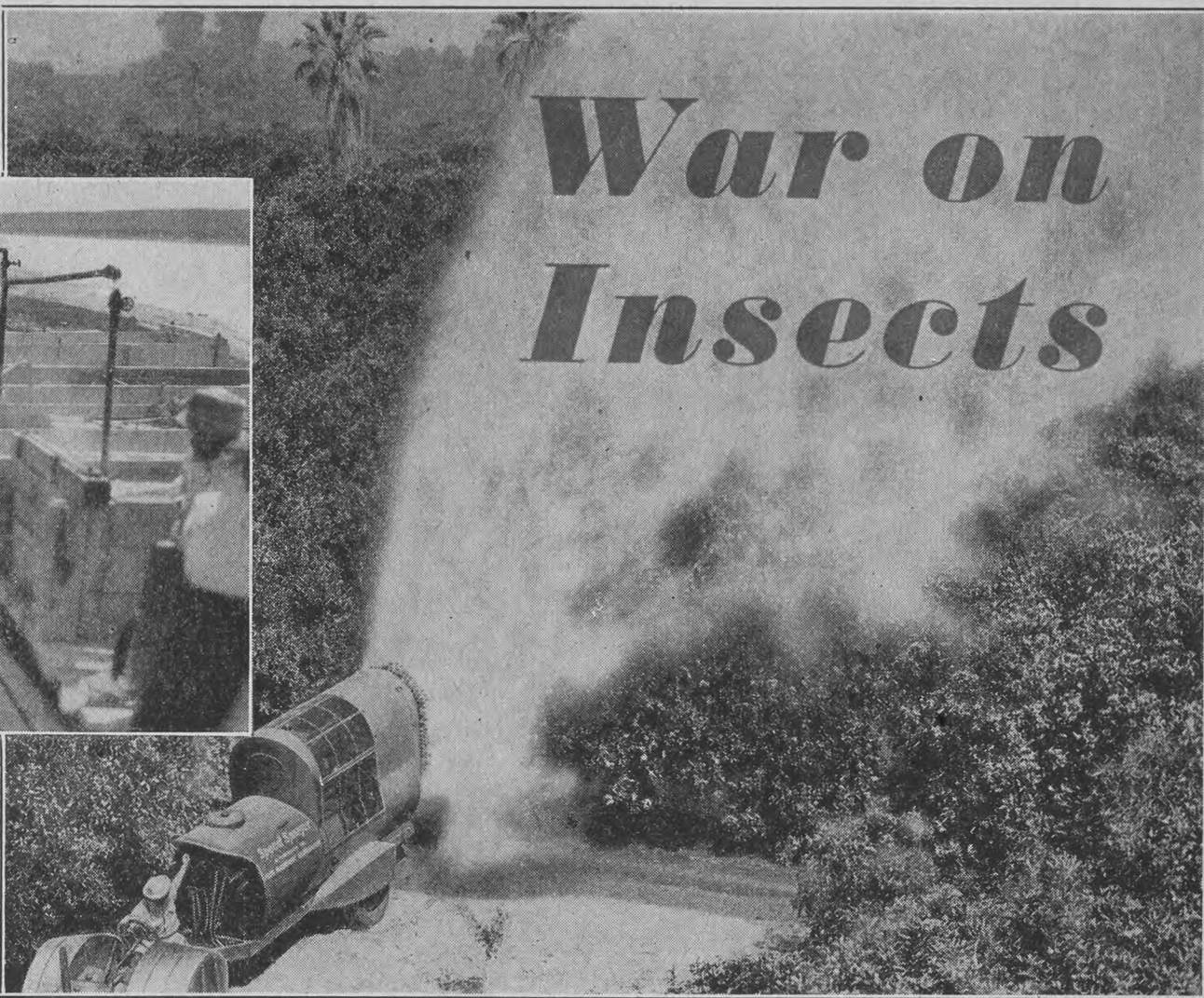
THERE are more insects in the world than all other kinds of life put together. In one square mile average insect numbers equal the entire human population of the earth. Many plants such as apples and oranges, peaches and plums, cherries, strawberries and others rely upon insects for pollination. In the vegetables, we would not have cucumbers, cabbages, carrots, beans, turnips and peas without insect pollination. There would be no alfalfa or clover for our cattle. There would be no soybeans in Asia and no cotton from the South. There would be no beautiful flowers, and song birds, too, would pass from the picture without insect life to feed them. Man could not live without insects; yet, despite their necessity, many are enemies and must be controlled.

Unfortunately, some of the chemicals used in killing one kind of insect have allowed others to multiply and, in several cases, some poisons have been found detrimental to plant growth. Fungicides, insecticides and other types of chemicals are coming on the market in such numbers that even the research workers are finding it hard to keep informed on them all. Consequently, farmers are deserving of more facts about them.

Last August and September, hornworms invaded the New Jersey tomato fields by the millions. This was due to the potato growers in the area using DDT instead of calcium arsenate. Calcium arsenate controlled the hornworm in the potato fields. Without this control the hornworms developed into moths which flew to neighboring fields where they laid their eggs on tomato plants, eggplants and peppers. The hornworm moths are strong flyers and capable of flying fifteen to twenty miles in search of a place to lay their eggs. But potato growers cannot be blamed for using DDT when it gets results, producing higher yields.

Fruit growers in some areas are also experiencing new troubles traceable to DDT. Red-banded leaf rollers and apple maggots are on the increase, caused through the substitution of DDT for lead arsenate used for codling moth control.

It is lamentable that when scientists tested DDT on certain specific insects they neglected to determine what the effect would be on the overall insect and disease picture. It is not effective against the cabbage aphid, grasshoppers, red spiders, Mexican bean beetle and most weevils. It is quite toxic to some vegetable crops such as corn, cucumbers, beans, onions, squash and some varieties of peas and tomatoes. Applied too heavily to the soil it causes stunting of some kinds of plants. However, despite some specific weaknesses, it is still one of the most useful insecticides we have. It is effective in destroying such household pests as bedbugs, cockroaches, clothes moths and ants. It is sold under many trade names which include Accotox, Cytox, Deenate, Gesarol, Gulf Trak, Kilcide, Multicide, Neocid, Penco DDT, Persisticide, Pestroy Testmaster, Santobane, Syndeet and similar names.



Mechanization spreads to the tropics and makes it possible to dust this cocoa plantation effectively.

DDD is very similar to DDT. Generally it is effective against the same insects, but like DDT there is still much we can learn about it. Its trade name is Rhothane.

Methoxychlor (DDT Methoxy) is effective against some caterpillars, bean beetles and certain other pests not easily controlled with DDT.

BENZENE Hexachloride also designated as 666 is used early in the season to control curculio on peaches. In many cases its use has increased the fruit moth population by destroying the parasites which destroy the moth. It has also stimulated extra leaf growth making brown rot more difficult to control.

This 666 is sometimes injurious to members of the cucumber family. Its musty odor imparts an objectionable flavor to some of the vegetable crops, including potatoes. It should not be used on citrus

fruits before September 1. However, new forms are appearing on the market and these are less toxic to plants and lack the objectionable odor. It is an outstanding insecticide for controlling aphids, beetles, thrips and soil-infecting insects. As it is one of the insecticides which stimulates

some types of plant growth, it may, some day, be used in place of fertilizer. Experimenters already are working on it. It is sold under such trade names as BHC, Gammaloid, Gamex, Gamtox, Isotox, Kilgore's, HCH, Lexone, Sixide.

Chlordane is effective against many of the same insects as benzene hexachloride and DDT. In addition, it is especially effective in controlling grasshoppers, stinkbugs, mole crickets, cockroaches and ants. However, crop yields have been disappointing from its use and further testing is necessary. When this was pointed out to one farmer he said that he would rather take a chance on having half a crop from using chlordane than on having none at all from grasshoppers.

Chlordane is available in dusts, emulsions and wettable powders. It is known as 1068 and Velsicol 1068. Some dealers sell it as Chlordane dust, Chlordane Wettable, etc. Trade names include: Cookkill, Dowklor, Kilchlor, Octa-Klor, Rivicol, Synklor and Velsicol 1068.

Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene) also known

as 3956 and Chlorinated Bicyclic Terpene comes in wettable powders, dusts and emulsions. It follows in the same class as Chlordane. It seems to stunt or injure certain vegetable crops. It is effective against tobacco hornworms, cotton insects, army worms, caterpillars, corn earworms, grasshoppers and certain other pests where other insecticides may have failed. It has value as a residual spray for controlling household pests. It is not recommended for cucumber, squash and cantaloupe crops. Trade names: Penphene, Penatox and Toxaphene.

Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate is effective against aphids, some red spiders and other mites. It controls leafhoppers and thrips. Its general use is not recommended for tomatoes. At present it is available only in forms to be used in sprays. No satisfactory dust has yet been found. It is sold under brand names as Bladan, By-Tet, Hexetate, HETP, HET-75, Nifos and Vaportone.

Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate is not yet available to the general public. It is still in the experimental stage. Its action is similar to Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate but is said to be more effective in the control of some pests.

Parathion is another phosphate compound designated as 3422. It is still in the experimental stage but promises great potentialities. This insecticide is one of the most powerful yet developed and controls those insects which are able to resist DDT, such as red-banded leaf rollers, red mites, plum curculio, the oriental fruit moth, and the green peach aphid on tobacco. In fact, it seems capable of killing almost any insect that is exposed to it without any harmful effect to most plants. However, it is about seventy times more poisonous to warm-blooded animals than DDT and it will penetrate the skin. Some experimental stations have had only two years of experience with it and they will not make any definite recommendations concerning its use, which requires more than two years of field testing. Despite this fact, commercial companies may be crowding it on the market within the next year or two and what crop users may find out about it will be interesting to note. To date only one preparation, Thiophos 3422, contains parathion.

PIPERONYL Cyclohexenone and Piperonyl Butoxide are synthetic materials and are activators for pyrethrum. They have some insecticidal value in themselves and are available mostly in dust form. They are almost non-toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals. Consequently, they may be used on vegetables and other

(Turn to page 14)



FIFTY-ONE years ago on August 11, a young bride made preparations for going to her new home at Keremeos in the Similkameen Valley of British Columbia. She hurried because she wanted to experience the flavor of pioneering and ride in by pack trail. A new road was being built from Keremeos to Princeton, and if she delayed it might be too late. As matters turned out she really had plenty of time, had she only known it. Time enough, in fact, to accumulate 10 children, 28 grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. Seventy-two years of age when I had the privilege of talking to her, she was witnessing the completion of that road.

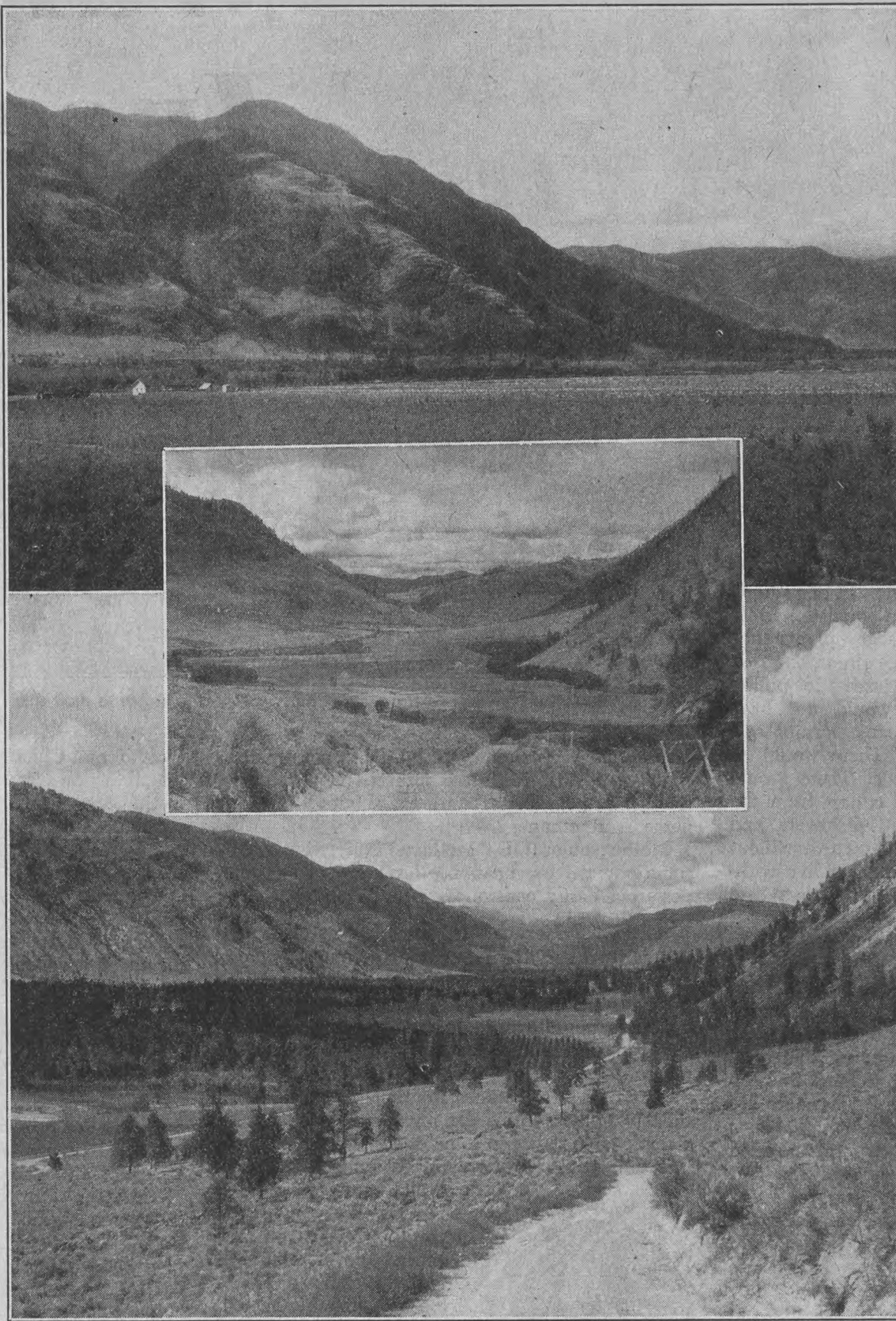
Now Mrs. T. C. Tweddle, she was, in this earlier period, the bride of Francis Xavier Richter, a man 40 years her senior, who had pioneered in the Similkameen Valley since 1864. In 1862 the customs had been moved from the border of the Similkameen Valley to Osoyoos, where it was located across the lake from the present town. When Mr. Richter arrived in the Similkameen Valley a Hudson's Bay post was operating at Cawston and was moved then, or shortly thereafter, to Keremeos. There it occupied a long, log building. Many Indians inhabited the Valley and surrounding territory at that time, some of whom lived in kickwillies, built about 30 to 40 feet apart. These were, in effect, holes in the ground, or perhaps in a hillside, with some sticks forming a tripod over a fire in the centre. Later, wickiups were used, which were very rough pole structures covered with brush or long grass or reeds. Log cabins followed the wickiups.

Mr. Richter had done some mining before coming to the Similkameen Valley and the year after his arrival brought in some fat cattle, travelling with his partner from Walla Walla, Washington, to Osoyoos with 42 head, without seeing a single white man. In 1865, he pre-empted some land, but continued to trade with the Indians for the Hudson's Bay Company. Supplies at that time were brought in from New Westminster to Hope by water, and from there to the Valley by pack trail.

In the early days the cattle were herded over the mountains to Hope. Apparently a road was begun as early as 1859 and Sir James Douglas started 23 miles of road out of Hope, using sappers at that time. Horses could be driven four abreast on this road, the route being changed later to the Dewdney route. This presumably is a part of the same road which was being completed in 1948.

Francis Richter was a famous character in that portion of British Columbia in the early days. We went from the Okanagan Valley to the Similkameen Valley over the Richter Pass, originally a pony trail used by the placer miners, then

Similkameen



--Big Water

Settled before the Okanagan, the Valley of the Similkameen River is both pleasant and prosperous

by H. S. FRY

operating in the Similkameen. Today it is quite passable, at least in dry weather, for a car, but as might be expected is by no means a straight and level road. North of Keremeos, a first-class, modern gravel road leads from the main road through the Valley over to Kaleden, a few miles south of Penticton, while the Richter Pass crosses from the southern end of the Okanagan Valley north of Osoyoos.

Mr. Richter also knew General William Tecumseh Sherman, the American general famous in the

Civil War for his "March to the Sea." Mrs. Tweddle informed me that General Sherman had a son who was a Catholic priest just south of the International Boundary, about 35 miles south of Keremeos and had obtained permission to cross into Canada where the trail was shorter and easier. In 1897 Richter planted the first commercial orchard in the Similkameen Valley. It was watered by gravity and on the occasion of my visit I saw a portion of the same system still operating. He was, in fact, the first to plant orchards in several locations, at Cawston, at Boundary Valley, and at Keremeos where I met Mrs. Tweddle. The first trees were brought in from New Westminster. In the late '60's these had to come in by pack horse.

In 1885 Mr. Richter had moved to Boundary Valley from Cawston and a son Frank still ranches there on 8,000 acres. The plan there was to raise alfalfa; and as far as I could see of the land it is still confined pretty much to ranching.

THE Similkameen Valley itself is about 65 miles in length and at its widest about 2½ miles. Considerable quantities of fruit are grown within 25 miles of the boundary, but farther north, at Princeton, the altitude is too high and the temperature goes as low as 45 below. The northern portion of the Valley is largely devoted to hay land. In the earlier days cattle were pastured in the northern part of the Valley and later in the season they drifted down from Princeton, as far as the boundary. Mrs. Tweddle informed me that at Keremeos she has experienced temperatures as low as 30 below, but that it averages from eight to 10 degrees below at the coldest.

Steel was laid through the Valley for the railway in 1907. Earlier (1904) the Kettle Valley had wanted the right-of-way to

Princeton. The Great Northern, however, only goes as far as Hedley, two-thirds of the way up. There is no longer any connection between the Kettle Valley and the Great Northern roads so that now cattle must be driven across to Okanagan Falls in the Okanagan Valley, or shipped on the Great Northern via Wenatchee, Washington. Fruit shipped from the Valley, I understand, goes by Wenatchee thence to Fargo, North Dakota and to Winnipeg, or to Penticton in the Okanagan Valley. A cannery is now located at Cawston and an auction sale of livestock has been organized at Okanagan Falls by the Southern B.C. Cattle Association, which provides a market.

The Tweddle's now have 57 acres of orchards, principally apples and pears. Originally the fruit acreage was 65, but since then eight acres of peaches have been dropped. The apples are principally Winesap, Red Delicious and Yellow Newtown.

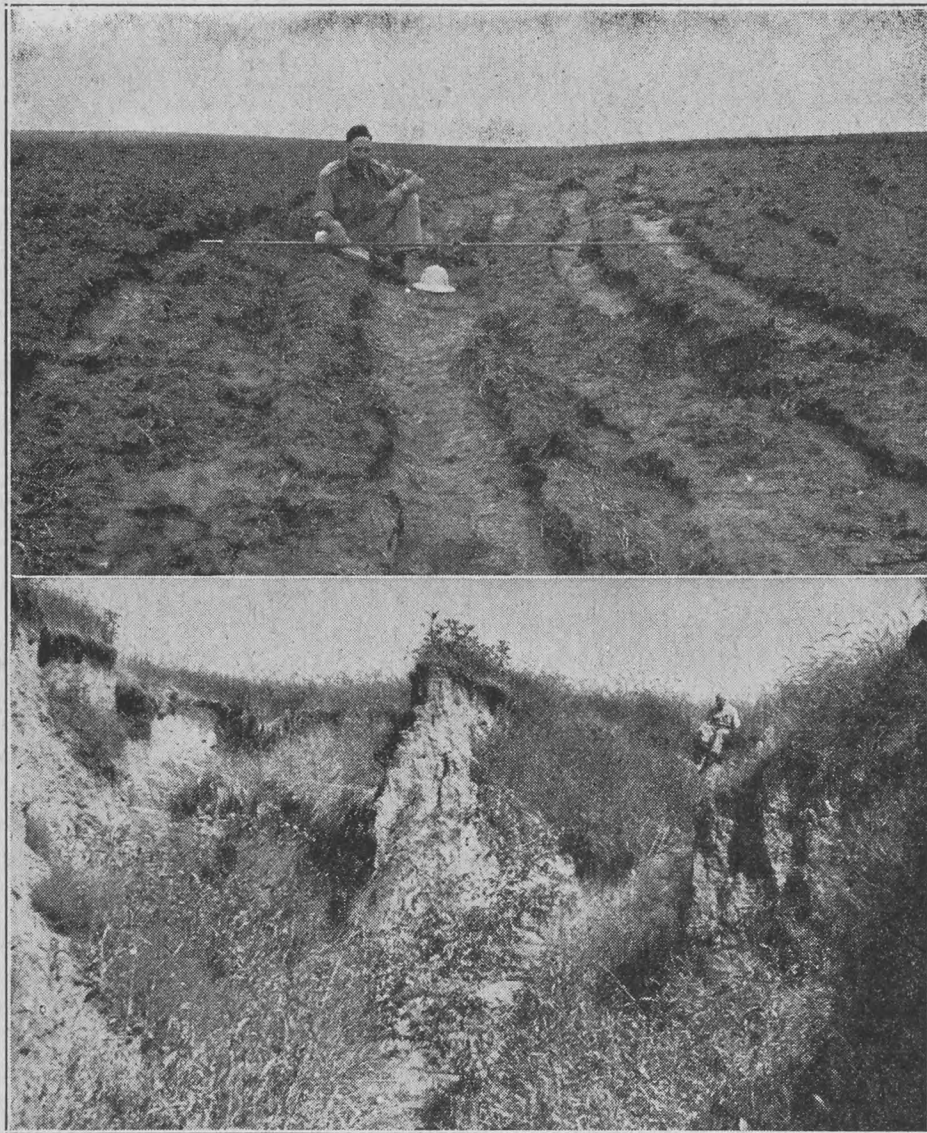
(Turn to page 45)

Three views of the long and narrow Similkameen Valley, with the river at the base of the hills at the left, show canning crops (top), commercial orchards (bottom), and ranching (inset).

Farming on the CONTOUR

A number of Manitoba farmers find that the practice of contouring land suits them well

by RALPH HEDLIN



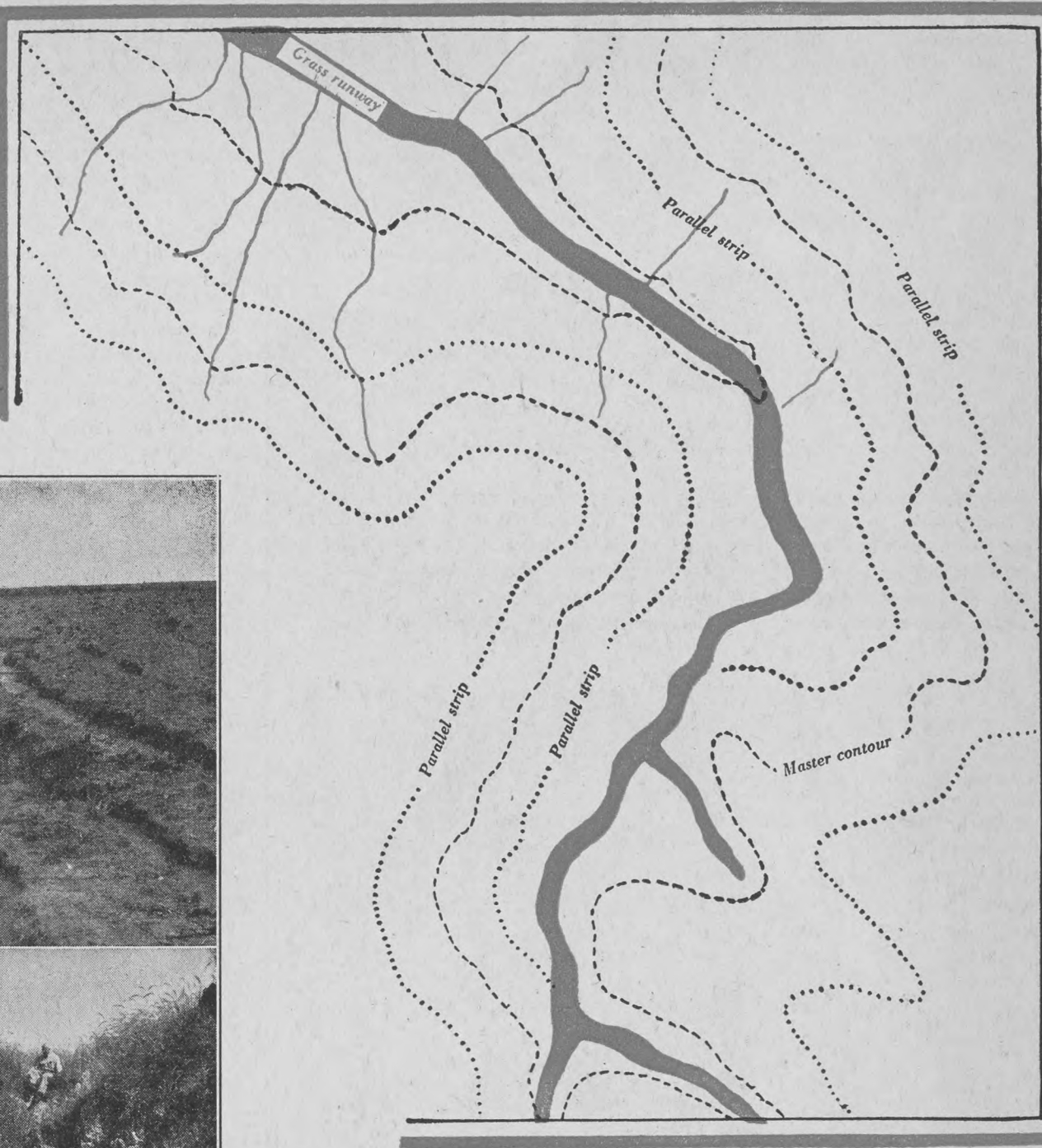
Above: Jack Parker, Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, indicates how water can cut the soil out of a runway.

Below: Great flows of water down a steep incline will cut out many tons of soil in short order. Prof. J. H. Ellis in the background.

SOME time ago a fire broke out in a farmer's barn at Dugald, Manitoba. Almost in less time than it takes to tell the fire was out of hand, and the barn was a heap of ashes and charred beams, and \$8,000 worth of damage, partly covered by insurance, had been done. Many a farmer has seen a prairie fire sweep across a section of pasture that he was saving for winter grazing or a woodlot he was saving for firewood, and in a period of a few minutes reduce its value to nothing.

These are losses that anyone can recognize, and, if he wishes, can insure against. Also there can be some mathematical expression of the loss. A barn is worth so many thousand dollars. If it burns that is the amount of the loss. A section of winter grazing or a woodlot has some value that can be calculated with a fair degree of accuracy. Both losses are looked upon as a catastrophe to the man who is forced to adjust his farm plans and farm finances as a result of his misfortune.

There is another form of loss that is quite similar to loss by fire, though it is not usually thought of in that way. When a heavy thun-



In this farm map the master contour is at the same altitude throughout its length, and the buffer strips on each side are parallel to it.

dershower sweeps across an area it is looked upon as a blessing, yet it is possible for it to seriously damage soil that has the value of many barns. If fields are on rolling land and the slopes are unprotected the water begins to flow. Rivulets grow into streams and streams into torrents. Sheet erosion

becomes shoe-string erosion and shoe string erosion gives way to gulley erosion. While money is being rung into the till with the added moisture for crops, it is being stolen by the loss of irreplaceable soil. This is just what is taking place in many areas throughout western Canada.

CAN anything be done about it? Yes. Water can be poured onto a field and it will do no harm as long as it does not begin to run. It is when excess water begins to run that it does the harm. Obviously then the procedure is to prevent the water from beginning to run, as far as this is possible, and, to prevent it from carrying good soil away with it if it does begin to flow.

Professor J. H. Ellis, head of the Soils Department, University of Manitoba, has studied the problems of soil erosion by water for a great many years. He says: "As far as soil conservation from water erosion is concerned the procedure should first be to fill in the gulleys and make them into smooth, saucer-shaped runways, and seed them to grass. This should be the first step in combatting erosion where water is the cause. The second thing is to slow down the run off on the slopes, and that can be done by sowing buffer strips of grass on the contour across the slope, thus insuring that all cultivation is done across the slope. The third step is to take the strips which are on the slopes and work them into a rotation which includes periodically seeding down to a grass and legume mixture. Also, of course, use should be made of trash covers from crop residues, as this helps to slow down run-off, and also the crop residues keep the land porous, so that it will absorb water more readily."

Before proceeding any further some attention should be paid to the control of cutting in these gulleys and slopes. If a gulley is small it may be possible to fill and smooth it out with the machinery on the farm—the one-way disc will be particularly useful. If the gulley is deep and wide it will likely

have to be first pushed in with a grader and then smoothed with the farm machinery, before being seeded to a grass-legume mixture. (See The Country Guide, July issue, page 7.) In future when the field is worked it will be necessary to lift the farm machinery when crossing the runway.

The objective must always be to work across the



A photograph of the farm shown in the above contour map.

(Turn to page 27)

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War On Insects

Continued from page 11

plants where the residue-leaving types cannot be used. They are useful against some of the household pests and they have some repellent value against horseflies.

Pyrenones is a new combination which holds considerable promise for the future. Pyrethrum and rotenone are combined with some of the new chemicals which give a non-poisonous insecticide especially suitable for stored foods for human consumption. Pyrethrum is derived from a flower of the daisy family. The source of rotenone is the derris root of Malaya and the timbo and cube roots of South America. Trade names are Arafx, PCH and Pyrenone.

Fermate and Zerlate can be used as a spray to control alternaria leafspot of cabbage and early blight on celery. They come in wettable powders. Copper A is a neutral copper spray which may be used in place of bordeaux mixture for several uses. When combined with fermate it is effective against certain plant troubles.

Six per cent copper A dust and 15 per cent fermate will control downy mildew of watermelon and cucumber. Some tobacco growers use a 20 per cent fermate dust for controlling blue mold of tobacco.

A POPULAR combination which has proven effective for controlling late blight and checking aphids on potatoes and tomatoes is DDT-dithane-zinc. Add two pounds of wettable DDT and two pounds of dithane-zinc to one hundred gallons of water.

For controlling Mexican bean beetles, corn earworms and powdery mildew and for protecting beans against leaf-rollers, combine one to three per cent DDT with one-half per cent rotenone, 50 per cent dusting sulphur and between 45 and 50 per cent prophylite or talc.

Soil fumigants are available now too for the control of nematodes (eelworms). These poisons come under designated terms, Iscobrome I and D, Dowfume, G,N, WIO, and W40. Special applicators are needed in their use.

The experts say that as there is no universal insecticide which may be used as a "cure all" for all insect problems, it is most important that farmers proceed in their use with the utmost care. Directions for using them should be followed closely. Some are effective against certain parasites, while others may cause plant damage or injury to the soil from improper or too constant use of them. Where more than one kind of insecticide may be used for one insect, thorough application is more important than the choice of the poison.

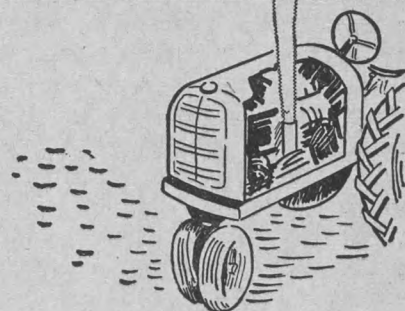
Commercial interests are so keen to capitalize on anything new, that insecticides are often in the hands of the farmer before proper field testing has been done. It takes time to test and find out just where new and potent insecticides fit in. Once that has been done new materials can be handled intelligently, so that in controlling one trouble, the scene will not be set for trouble from some other source. It is imperative that farmers use only insecticides recommended by agricultural and experimental farms, and then at minimum concentrations and only when necessary.

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Railroaders Look North

Global strategy may give Peace River farmers the railway they have so long demanded for marketing farm products

by CHAS. L. SHAW

WHEN U.S. Defense Secretary Louis Johnson was in Ottawa recently he expressed confidence in Alaska's security against invasion. It was estimated in press dispatches that his statement was meant primarily for Russian consumption because the western tip of Alaska is practically within sight of Soviet territory across Bering Sea.

Most people who study Alaska's problems realize that transportation is one of the essentials to adequate development as well as security, and since Alaska already has transportation by sea, emphasis is currently being placed on overland access by railroad.

The building of a railroad to Alaska, whether for war or peace, would of course directly involve British Columbia because it seems inevitable that such a road would hook up with the railroad system in B.C., particularly the province-owned Pacific Great Eastern. Senator Warren Magnuson, of the foreign relations committee of the U.S. Senate, has won endorsement of a resolution calling on President Truman to open negotiations with Canada for the building of such a railroad and he has confidence that action will be taken.

Because of this, the action of the British Columbia government in extending the Pacific Great Eastern Railway northward from Quesnel, the present terminus, to Prince George has a special significance. It means that British Columbia is forging another 80-mile link in a steel railroad chain that may ultimately terminate at Fairbanks, Alaska. A northern terminus for the P.G.E. at Prince George is certainly more logical than one at Quesnel, which has served somewhat inadequately for a good many years, but even Prince George is merely a stepping-off point to a much vaster sweep of country.

Of course, so far as British Columbia's government is concerned, it is more interested in extending the line beyond Prince George to the Peace River than in building it to Alaska. Premier Byron Johnson would like to see the P.G.E. run all the way from Vancouver to the Peace, providing access to and from one of Canada's neglected corners, even though it is known to be rich in farm lands, forests, coal and probably oil. He would no doubt like to see the road go to Alaska, too, but that is more the responsibility of the United States than Canada's, and this fact accounts for Senator Magnuson's activity. The senator no doubt realizes that a railroad to Alaska will be of far greater consequence to his country than to Canada.

Meanwhile construction of the P.G.E. is proceeding. How far it will go is anybody's guess. But it has already been demonstrated that extension of the railroad was not merely an election campaign promise, to be ignored after victory. The contracts for the job have already been awarded. The laying of steel towards Prince George marks just one more important step in rolling back the northern frontier.

British Columbians at the moment are not so much concerned with the prospect of Russia as a military power as they are with the actuality of Russia as a business competitor. Two reports—one from Vancouver and the other from London—which appeared in the newspapers on the same day told two sides of a story that is causing the west coast considerable anxiety.

THE Vancouver report told about the lumber industry's determination to reduce wages because of declining markets owing almost entirely to the curtailment of United Kingdom purchases. The London report announced a deal between Britain and Soviet Russia for the purchase of 200 million feet of Soviet lumber. In other words, business that used to come to Canada is now going to Russia and all because of the complicated dollar troubles. A few months before, Britain closed a deal for the purchase of canned fish in Russia, too. Such proceedings have naturally caused some resentment among those who recall that during the war years British Columbia's lumber and canned salmon industries deliberately starved other markets in order to keep their goods flowing to Britain.

Of course, there is general recognition of Britain's difficult plight, but the diversion of orders to countries such as Russia is rather hard to take. It is just one more illustration of the strange economic times in which we live. British Columbians, like a good many others, devoutly wish that some genius would come along with a sure-fire solution.

Almost every group is having its marketing worries these days, but the British Columbia egg producers seem content to go along in their traditional style without recourse to the compulsory selling legislation which has been so eagerly and effectively embraced by their neighbors who have fruit, dairy products and potatoes to sell.

When the poultrymen of the Fraser valley were recently given an opportunity to express their views on the "over one desk" marketing mechanism they turned it down overwhelmingly. The vote was quite a surprise to everyone but the poultrymen because it was contrary to the trend in several farm production lines during the past two decades.

The fruit growers of the Okanagan, for instance, sometimes wonder what would happen to them if they were suddenly deprived of the supports afforded by the compulsory co-operation provided by legislation, and to a greater or less degree the feeling is shared by vegetable growers and dairymen who have good reason to hold co-operation as responsible for stabilization of their markets.

But the egg producers seem to feel that independence and competition are worth giving a further trial. After all, prices for their products have been high and even with feed costs what they are, it has not been too hard to show a profit. So long as the system works, the poultrymen see no reason to tamper with it.

AUGUST 1949

CHILLY RAIN

Take an umbrella along!

SEPTEMBER 1949

COOL WINDS

Wear a topcoat!

OCTOBER 1949

FROST TONIGHT

Cover plant beds

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THAN YOU THINK...

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Put on storm windows!

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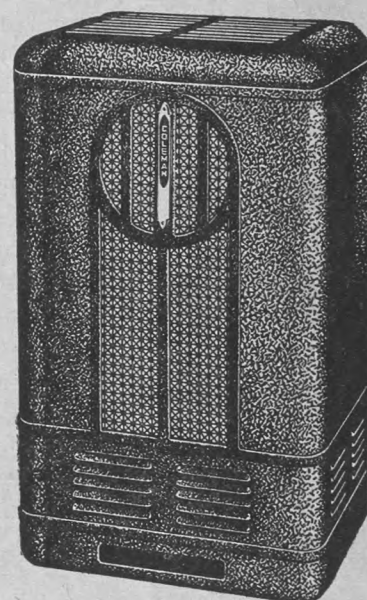
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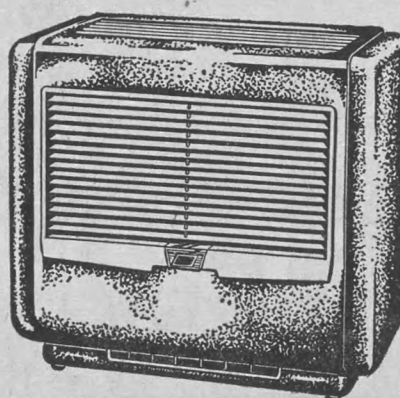
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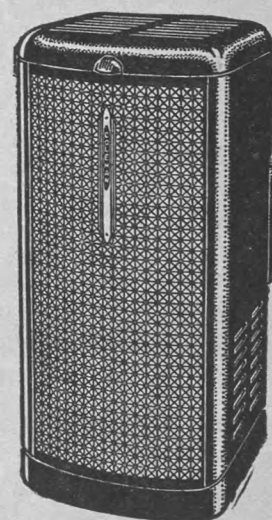
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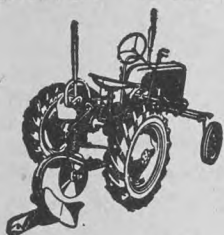
Radiant
Circulator Model

NEW DAY

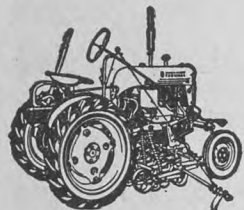
ON THE FARM



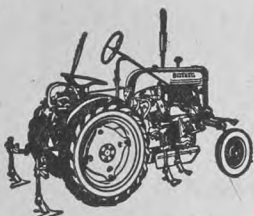
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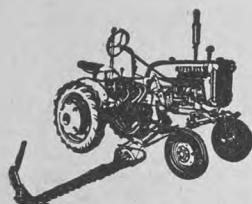
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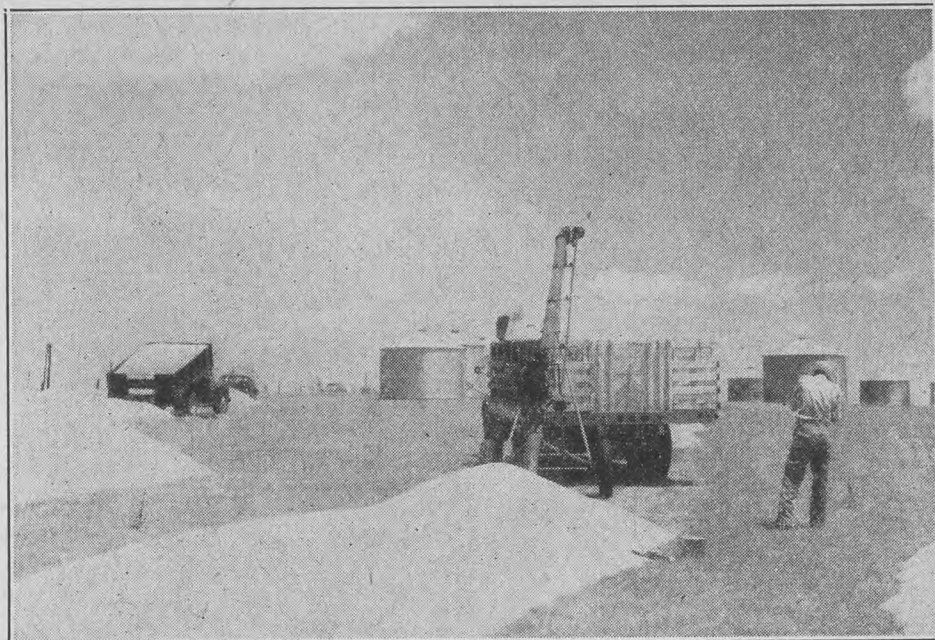


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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

News of Agriculture



[Guide Photo.]

This Kansas wheat storage yard, called "Tinville," has 30 metal granaries in the background filled with dry wheat, and several long piles drying on the ground.

Climate Rules The Harvest

A TRIP by a representative of The Country Guide through 12 states during the month of July provided an opportunity of witnessing various stages in the continental wheat harvest. In the state of Washington, which was entered from Vancouver, British Columbia on June 28, the wheat harvest was scheduled to begin in the Columbia River counties about July 5. In other parts of the state, harvest would begin a week or ten days later. By the time Kansas was reached on July 13, the wheat harvest there was practically over. The great flood of golden grain, which had started to pour from the combines in Texas weeks before, was continuing, with harvesting moving ever northward. In Texas, in the extreme south, the cavalcade of combines, many of them with their complement of trucks, trailers and passenger cars, had moved northward into Oklahoma, and from there into Kansas. An estimated 105 million bushels had been harvested in Texas, another 82 million bushels in Oklahoma and in Kansas, the greatest wheat state of all and despite serious losses of yields traceable primarily to wet weather, an estimated 159 million bushels had been taken off.

Northward in Nebraska much of the harvest was completed also, but was still going strong. East of Nebraska, in the rich state of Iowa, hundreds of fields were standing in shocks or stooks. The corn was standing in full tassel two to three feet higher than the fence tops, and was the most conspicuous feature of the countryside by all odds. Next to it were the innumerable fields of soybeans, carefully cultivated and standing in rows of rich, dark-green foliage. In South Dakota wheat (35 million bushels) was being threshed from the stooks or combined from the swaths. In North Dakota (118 million bushels) not much cutting had been done, though from Jamestown to Fargo the fields were standing thick, strong and ready for the harvest. Within 40 miles of Fargo the crops appeared to be excellent. Between Fargo and the International Boundary the grain was later and at the Boundary it was still green on July 25.

Most notable perhaps, in connection with the wheat harvest, next to the richness of the Iowa countryside, was the hustle and bustle of combines in

western Kansas at the conclusion of the harvest. In one stretch of 60 miles there clearly appeared to be more combine-laden trucks on the road than passenger cars. They were moving both north and south and their numbers were supplemented by numbers of other outfits to be found on the outskirts of every small town.

The wheat crops of the four southern members of the tier of wheat states, including Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, with Colorado added, was officially estimated at 490 million bushels. The "trade" in Kansas were betting that the actual yield would be 75 million bushels less than this. The August 1 government estimate was 442.3 million bushels.

A Tight Poultry Industry

THOSE concerned with policy within the Canadian poultry industry met for a two-day National Conference in Ottawa in late July and recommended a tight form of national organization for orderly marketing through a central marketing agency provided for under the provisions of Bill 82, of the new Dominion Marketing Act. The agency would take its authority from provincial marketing boards to be set up under provincial legislation and possessing powers (1) to license within each province all persons engaged in producing or marketing poultry products; (2) to control all poultry products whether in domestic, inter-provincial or export trade; (3) to establish prices for poultry products, and (4) to delegate marketing powers to a central agency. The conference also decided that provision should be made for floor prices for dressed poultry and eggs.

The proposal would, in effect, combine the powers given to the existing marketing boards of British Columbia, with powers given to the Canadian Wheat Board under Dominion legislation, and place these powers in the hands of provincial boards, plus a supplemental guarantee by the Dominion government of floor prices based on the cost of feed grains.

Big Forage Seed Year

NORTHERN Canadian Seed Sales Limited, in Winnipeg, is a joint selling agency for seed co-operatives in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, handling a total of more than 30 million pounds of forage crop

seeds in the rough during 1948-49 to get a clean seed weight of approximately 23 million pounds, worth \$7,300,000.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Limited reported marketings of 7¼ million pounds worth \$2.3 million. Alfalfa seed went largely to the United States, but considerable quantities of red clover and alsike were sold to Europe, mainly to the United Kingdom. Some other forage seeds went to Denmark. Alfalfa seed production reached an all-time high last year, accompanied by substantial increases in red clover and alsike, especially in Alberta and Ontario. Alberta red clover is of the single cut type. Alsike, like alfalfa, was exported principally to the United States.

Prices were high, some typical average realizations being: Registered No. 1 alfalfa, 56 cents per pound; Commercial No. 1, 50.5 cents; No. 1 alfalfa and red clover, 42 cents; No. 1 alfalfa and sweet clover, 41 cents; Certified No. 1 brome, 30.3 cents; Commercial No. 1 brome, 29.3 cents; No. 3 brome and crested wheat grass, 20.8 cents.

Costly Business

IT has been estimated that between 1924-25 and 1947-48 inclusive, prairie farmers shipped to terminal grain markets a total of 159,663,303 bushels of dockage, varying in the poorest crop year, 1937-38, from 2,991,503 bushels, to 12,390,029 in 1944-45. During this 24-year period freight amounting to \$17,684,986 was paid on the dockage and actual loss to farmers arising out of the presence of weed seed dockage and grain crops during the same period is estimated at \$234,850,000.

Appointments And Retirements

LAST month another senior official of the Dominion Department of Agriculture retired on superannuation. R. S. Hamer, Director, Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, retired after 38 years of service. A native of Oxford, Ontario, Mr. Hamer was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1907 and became one of the early agricultural representatives to be appointed in Ontario. He joined the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1911 as assistant to the then Livestock Commissioner, two years later becoming chief of the Cattle Division. In 1933 he became chief of Livestock

Services, later general executive assistant in the Department and in 1940 was appointed Director of Production Service. A charter member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, he is also a life member of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and during the war years served as vice-chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board.

Earlier in his career he was active in promoting junior work in agriculture; and organized junior farm club work among young Canadian farm folk came into being under his direction in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture. In later years he has been actively associated with the Record of Performance work with dairy cattle and investigations leading to the establishment of a beef grading service. The very extensive bull-loaning policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been carried on under his direction.

* * *

NEW chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board succeeding J. G. Taggart, recently appointed deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa, is A. M. Shaw, director of marketing. Dean of agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan before his appointment as head of Marketing Services in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. Shaw was chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board, and also chairman of the Special Products Board since the early war years. He is a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and presides over the annual sessions of his Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in December each year.

* * *

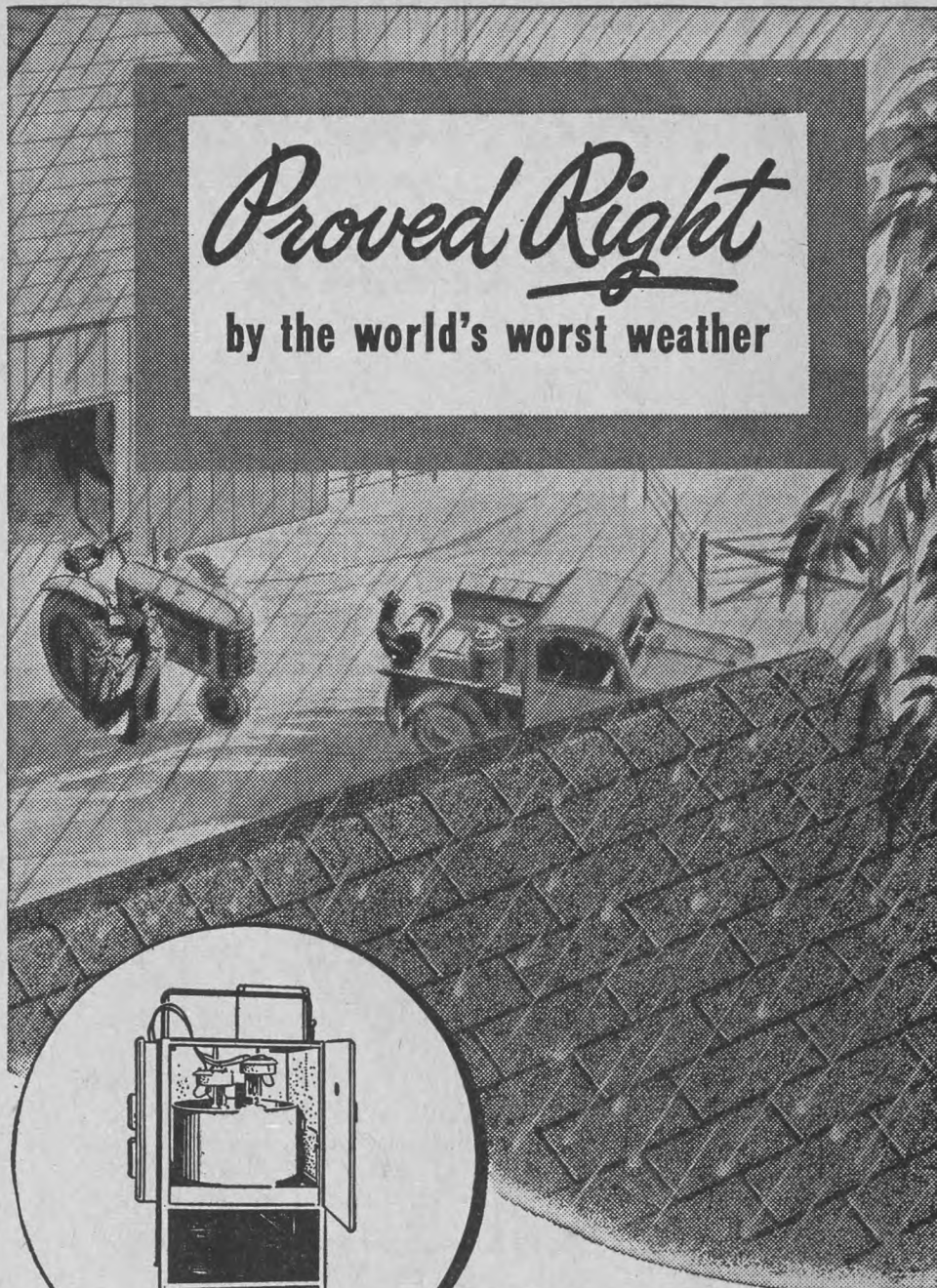
ALSO retired (August 31) is Prof. A. G. W. Wood, after 36 years association with the Department of Animal Science, University of Manitoba, first as lecturer and since 1917 as head of the department. A graduate of Macdonald College, Quebec, in 1911, Gordon Wood was the first and for a time the only agricultural representative in the province of Quebec. He came to the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1913 and in 1926 secured a further degree as Master of Science from the University of Wisconsin. By the early '20's Professor Wood had established for himself and the institution a widespread reputation in the field of swine breeding and management. His successor is Professor J. M. Brown, well known in the field of Animal Nutrition and, in Manitoba especially, as a member of the Milk Control Board of the province.

* * *

DR. JAMES C. WOODWARD, a native of Lennoxville, Quebec, and a graduate of McGill and Cornell Universities, who joined the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1934, has been appointed Dominion agricultural chemist. He will be responsible for administration and research in the Central Laboratories of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as well as in the branch laboratories in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. From 1941 to 1945, he served overseas with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, emerging with the rank of captain and the Military Cross and Bar. One of his first peacetime duties after the war was to establish the Dominion Flax Fibre Research Laboratory at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.



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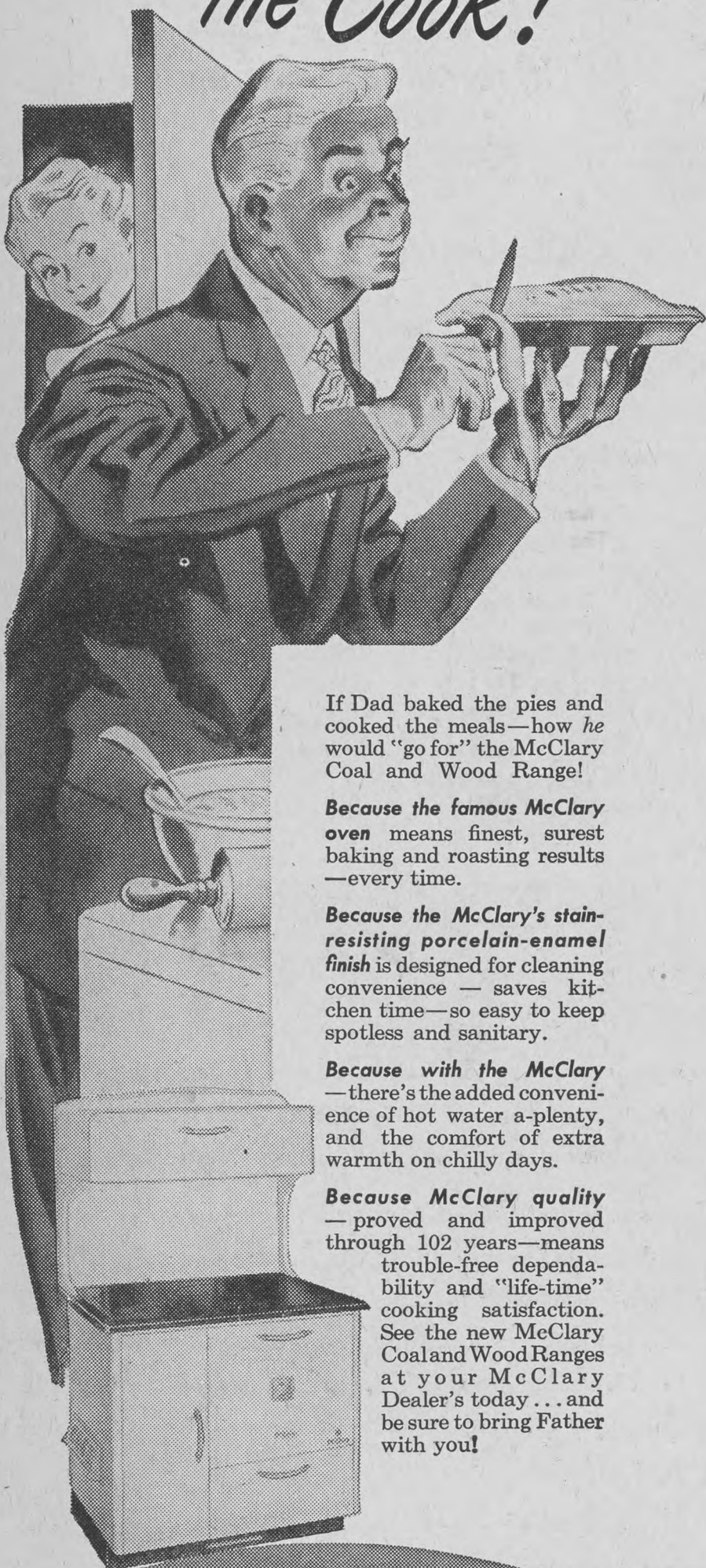
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Because McClary quality—proved and improved through 102 years—means trouble-free dependability and "life-time" cooking satisfaction. See the new McClary Coal and Wood Ranges at your McClary Dealer's today... and be sure to bring Father with you!

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Get It At A Glance

Interesting items from nearby and far away

A MACHINE has been developed in Britain for mixing and emulsifying a material evolved at South Malling Research Station, which when sprayed on freshly picked fruit, keeps it impervious to decay for about six months. It is reported that about 80 tons of freshly picked apples were sprayed with the emulsion and stored for six months, after which they tasted like freshly picked fruit.

NEW ZEALAND last year had 10,000 fewer cows in milk than in 1939, but 56,000 more than in 1947. The 1.7 million cows in 1948 gave New Zealand a dairy industry valued at \$244,000,000. Of this amount \$189.7 million of dairy products were exported and of this again \$129.9 million were derived from creamery butter.

THE index number of farm prices for farm products in Canada reached its peak in August of 1948 when it stood at 263.9. It declined steadily until April, 1949, when it was 250.8, which was nevertheless 8.2 points higher than one year earlier. It rose to 250.9 in May and in June (the figure for which was announced on August 17 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics), stood at 252.7 as compared with 100 for the 1935-1939 period. By provinces, the index figure stood lowest for Nova Scotia at 208.8 and highest in Ontario at 263.2. Among the four western provinces, Saskatchewan stood lowest at 239.8 and Alberta highest at 258.2.

THE Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that in the year 1948 there were 2,553,000 families in Canada, the heads of which were gainfully occupied. Of these, 583,000 were agricultural, involving 2,999,000 persons averaging 4.5 per family.

RESearch sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture has developed a foolproof electronic scale, which will weigh a carload of livestock more rapidly and accurately than by the ordinary scales and do it with a five-pound break, instead of the customary 10-pound break. It is said to be possible to install the new electronic equipment on most livestock scales in two or three hours time, though the saving over the purchase of new scales is not much. On some large terminal livestock markets in the U.S., half a million dollars worth of livestock is weighed over a single scale in a single day.

AS of August 11, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Prices Support Board, owned 41 million pounds of the total storage stock of butter in Canada amounting to 56.6 million pounds. The government butter was purchased in carload lots on the basis of 58 cents per pound, Montreal and Toronto, 59 cents at Charlottetown, Halifax and Prince John, and 57½ cents at Vancouver. The butter will be resold in carlots, but re-graded out of storage and will not be sold between now and March 31, 1950, for less than the cost plus the storage charges.

KANGAROO ISLAND, South Australia, claims the world's purest bees. These, descended from bees imported about 70 years ago from Italy, were released on the Island on their arrival and forgotten until a few years ago. In recent years the South Australian Department of Agriculture has been breeding them to retain the strain and now has five apiaries containing about 30 million bees. These bees are Ligurians, have waspish markings and are quieter than black bees.

APOTATO grower in South Australia this year grew from two pounds of seed of an American potato variety Sebago, 668 3/8 pounds of potatoes from each pound of seed, for a total of 1,336¼ pounds. The two pounds of seed were cut into 163 sets, of which 152 matured. One individual plant produced 18 pounds of potatoes, but the average was 10½ pounds per plant, or a 148-pound sackful from each 14 plants.

FIFTEEN Canadian plants were engaged in 1948 in extracting or processing vegetable oils, producing about 14 million gallons of linseed oil, 13,432 tons of soybean oil and 36,628 tons of other oils, with a total value of \$52 million, or 38 per cent more than in 1947. Imports of vegetable oil were valued at \$21 million, all but about \$2 million being for non-edible uses. These included about 24 different oils, the most important being peanut oil, cottonseed oil, china-wood oil, palm oil, coconut oil, and soybean oil (for edible use).

ELMER LUNDVALL, of Greeley, Colorado, has invented a new milk cooler which makes it possible to cool milk down from the cow's body temperature of 101.5 degrees to between 40 and 50 degrees almost immediately and without bringing it into contact with air or other sources of bacterial contamination. A brine-filled refrigerating coil fits into a milking machine pail or a 10-gallon shipping can.

ANEW chicken wire made from aluminum alloys is being manufactured by a United Kingdom firm and is said to be as strong as steel, completely rustless and only one-third as heavy. It is said to remain bright in all weather conditions, to possess almost infinite resistance to corrosion and is available in exactly the same meshes and gauges as normal steel net. The new product is to be known as Nevarust.

UNITED STATES farm products (based on 1909-1914 equals 100), declined in price from an index of 301 on July 15, 1948, to 249 on July 15, this year. On a percentage basis this means 17 per cent. Oil crops declined 44 per cent; seed grains and hay 33 per cent; meat animals, 32 per cent; dairy products, 31 per cent; all livestock and livestock products, 20 per cent; food grains, 14 per cent, and poultry and eggs nine per cent. On the same basis prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, declined from an index of 251 to 244, or seven points—a little less than three per cent.

Two more jobs made easy with the FORD TRACTOR



1 DEARBORN CORDWOOD SAW—TURNS CHORE INTO MONEY-MAKER

Any farmer who owns a Ford Tractor can make money with a Dearborn Cordwood Saw. The price is low, and the returns are high since it saws up to 20 cords per day. The Dearborn Cordwood Saw is easy to transport and operate, attaches to the Ford Tractor in a minute or so and is carried on the tractor. No waste time getting ready. Hydraulic Touch Control lifts the saw to transport position and lowers it ready to start sawing immediately. The belt to the Power Take-Off lines up and tightens automatically when the saw is lowered. It's no trick to move the Ford Tractor and Cordwood Saw from place to place in your woodlot or for custom work. It's a small investment that pays off handsomely.

2 DANUSER POST HOLE DIGGER—MAKES FAST WORK OF A TOUGH JOB!

This Post Hole Digger is another of the amazing implements designed to use the power and Hydraulic Touch Control mechanism of the Ford Tractor. It is so easily attached, so easily transported and so easily operated that it can dig 500 to 600 holes a day.

Operation is simplicity itself. Drive into position and move the Hydraulic Touch Control lever to left and lower the auger. The weight of the digger and its free-swinging attachment makes the auger act as a plumb. This, together with the leveling crank adjustment, assures a vertical drilling position regardless of tractor tilt.

The augers are effective in all kinds of soil. A range of sizes permits digging holes to 40 inches in depth for all kinds of fence posts, tree feeding, setting out nursery stock or making cement supports for buildings.

This digger saves weeks of labor every year, and enables you to do profitable custom drilling if you wish.

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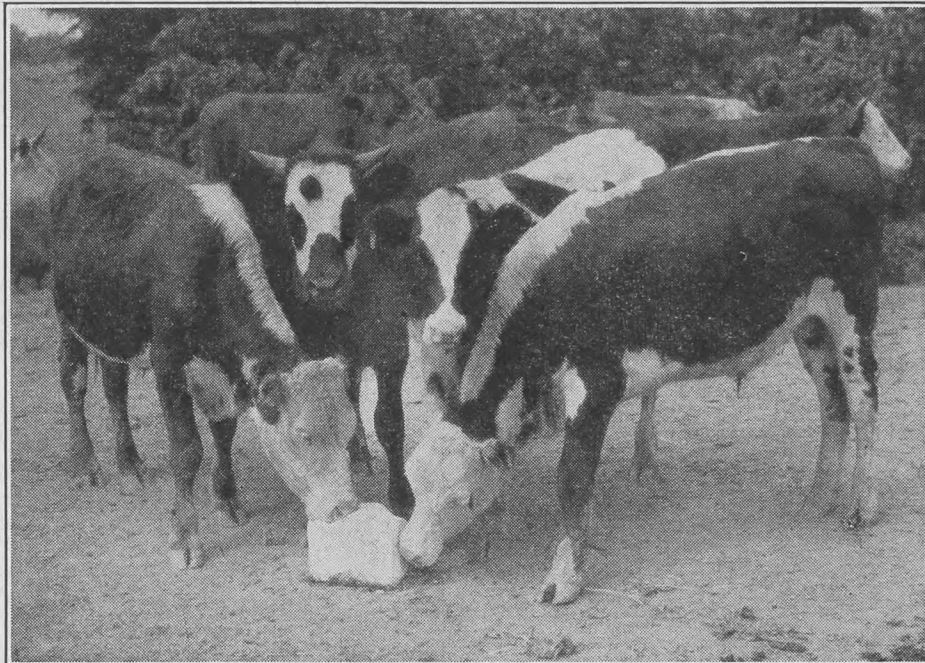
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Cattle Breeding Problem

EVERY cattle owner has had experience at some time with poor breeders, that is, cows that do not settle. These hard-to-breed cows are responsible for great losses in the cattle industry every year, and as yet science has not found the answer. The problem is clearly one for the scientists to solve, because even the most skillful breeders, feeders and managers have been unable to solve it.

The University of Wisconsin is working on the problem in co-operation with a Wisconsin breeders' co-operative, which furnished the university with more than 100 hard-to-settle cows which had been selected by the veterinarians of the co-operative from 14 counties. Each cow selected had to meet several requirements. Each one must have had calves, be apparently healthy, and must have failed to settle in four to 13 inseminations. Each cow in the hundred had been bred at least four times without getting with calf.

As soon as they were assembled at the university, the entire group was bred to the same group of sires, to which they had previously been bred. At the end of five weeks, only about one cow in five was carrying a normal calf. However, about three in five had embryos formed, but two-thirds of these either lost their calves within the first five weeks or the embryos during this period had become too abnormal to live.

Failure of cows to breed regularly costs money. The university had found in one group study of cows that this group produced an average of 358 pounds of butterfat from one calving to the next, twelve months later. If the next calf didn't come for 13 months only six pounds instead of the average 30 pounds was produced in the extra month. The delay of one month in calving through failure to breed regularly cost 24 pounds of butterfat.

In the experiments with hard-to-breed cows, the research workers found, for example, that about two-thirds of these problem cows had their eggs fertilized on the first insemination. Fertilization was thus about normal, but the death rate of the embryo was very high. Many which had settled even came back into heat on schedule, as though they had not been

pregnant. Workers found that the fertilization rate was a little lower in Guernsey than in the Holstein cows; a little lower in the older cows also, and in the cows that came from the smaller herds. If a cow came from a herd where repeat breeding was not often necessary, the chances of having a fertilized egg were better than if she came from herds where repeat breedings were the rule. The embryo died somewhat more frequently if the animals had reacted to Brucellosis or Bang's disease. The same was true of older cows and cows from the larger herds and, curiously enough, in cows from high-breeding-performance herds.

No one knows how long the research must continue before concrete results are secured. To get these one hundred animals, veterinarians had to select from among thousands and then could only obtain a portion of those they had selected.

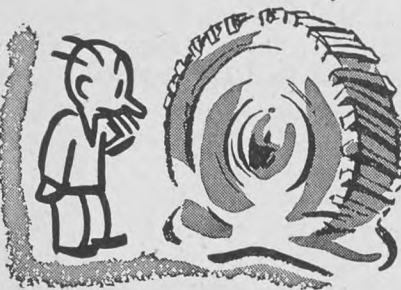
Twins For Research

IN ANY research project it is difficult to determine how much of the differences between animals is due to chance variation and how much is due to actual controlled differences in feed intake, environment, or other factors being studied. The Ruakura Research Station, New Zealand, is trying to solve this problem by the use of identical twins.

Twins are of two types, fraternal and identical. The former are simply those that have developed from two separate, fertilized eggs and so are no more alike than brothers and sisters. Identical twins, on the other hand, develop from a single, fertilized egg which has split into two separate individuals at a very early stage of development. Such twins have identical inherited characteristics and should both react in the same way in whatever environment they are exposed. This should make them particularly suitable for research.

Work done at the Ruakura Research Station showed that the average difference in production for 13 sets of identical dairy cattle twins for a complete lactation was only eight pounds of fat. Work on unrelated animals showed much greater variations. It has been estimated that for milk and fat production studies one set of twins equalled 40 or 50 pairs of ordinary animals in efficiency. In consequence

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of this practically all of the experimental work at Ruakura is now being conducted with identical twin cattle.

Better Calf and Lamb Crops

THE Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, has worked out a table showing the percentage distribution of ranches in western Canada, according to the average percentage of calf crops. Tables indicate that 48 per cent of the ranches in the shortgrass area have calf crops 70 per cent and over, while only 22 per cent of those in the Kamloops-Nicola area get such a high percentage calf crop. Where only 21 per cent of the shortgrass ranches have less than 55 per cent calf crop, 45 per cent of the Kamloops-Nicola ranches get calf crops below this figure. A higher percentage of the ranches in the Cypress Hills get a crop 55 per cent or better than in any of the other four ranching zones, namely, the shortgrass, the northern prairie, Foothills and Kamloops-Nicola. In the Cypress Hills 43 per cent of the ranches have a calf crop between 55 and 69 per cent inclusive and the same number at least 70 per cent or better crops.

It seems evident that a low percentage calf crop is more or less directly related to the roughness of the country and to the problem of properly distributing bulls in such country. Other factors have to do with the number of males provided, the condition of the females, especially in sheep, the breeding age of heifers and the presence of abortion and genital diseases.

Saving Livestock Labor Costs

AT THE last Saskatchewan Dairy Convention, T. L. Townsend, of Rockwood Holsteins, Manitoba, presented a paper on the "Management of a Prairie Dairy Farm." From this paper the following paragraphs have been excerpted:

"In the past we have laid a lot of emphasis on high production per cow. Your herd improvement associations and the R.O.P. lay the emphasis on high production. Some thought is given to the efficient production of the cow, but practically no consideration is given to labor efficiency or high production per man, which is really the most important factor in this picture. High production per cow helps to attain a high production per man, but does not assure it. You must have a high average production for all the cows, not for just some of them, and the man, or men, looking after those cows must be able to milk a maximum number. It has been our experience that a cow can be milked as rapidly when she gives 30 pounds at a milking as when she is only giving 10 pounds, and often in less time. Our men milk a string of cows in heavy production much faster than they do a string of cows in low production.

"We have plenty of yardsticks to measure what we think a cow should produce, but practically none along the line of what a man should produce. We expect our men working in the cow barn to produce not less than an average of 15,000 pounds of milk per man per month in the winter time. The men do nothing else but milk cows, clean them, clean the barns, and feed the cows. They milk three times a day and have one day off a week. It takes an extra man to rotate with the other men to allow them this day off,

Which is really Ida Lupino?



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"Not Wanted"
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confused because batteries look alike. Be wise—switch to Auto-Lite "Sta-ful." Money cannot buy a better battery.

*In tests conducted according to S.A.E. Life Cycle Standards.



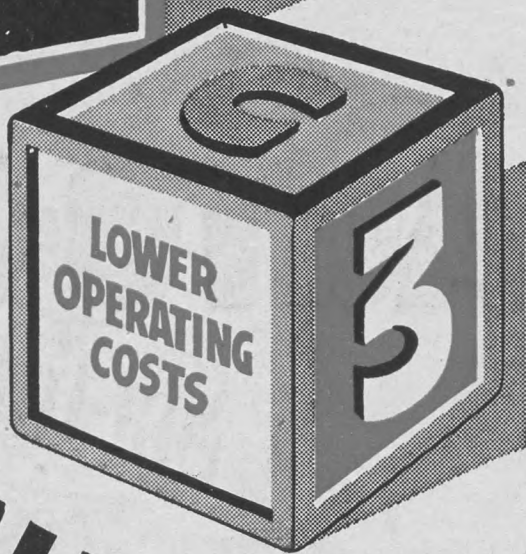
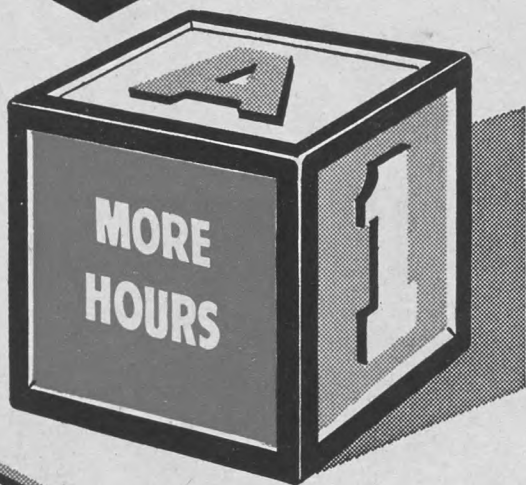
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but counting this additional man they often exceed 20,000 pounds of milk per month per man. Their day is badly broken, but they do not put in long hours. There is no need for them to put in more than two and one-half to three hours three times a day. They are required to rest at least two of the periods. We insist that they accomplish their work as fast as possible and get out of the barn and give the cows a chance to rest. Therefore, they travel at top speed while they are in the barn.

"The organization of the work in the barn has more to do with what is accomplished than any other factor. We cut most of our roughage because it speeds up the length of time it takes to feed the cows. There is less waste and cleaning out of mangers and the cows can clean up their feed, lie down and start chewing their cuds that much sooner. In a small herd this would not loom so important. The man who is not conscious of improved working methods will do a lot of unnecessary walking and have little to show for the time spent at the job.

"When a man starts out with a full feed-carrier, the layout of the barn and the work should be so arranged that he ends up with the empty carrier somewhere near where he started. Thus he should work in circles, finishing up, if possible, at the point where he started. Not long ago I saw a man attempting to feed 90 cows with an ordinary pail. He carried bags of mill feed and chop on his back, emptied them in a feed box at one end of the barn, then started to feed the cows with this pail by walking back and forth from the feed bin and from cow to cow. The mangers were dirty and he dumped the grain on top of the filth and dirt in the manger. I am sure he wasted half of his feed and 90 per cent of his own energy, to say nothing of his time. This may be extreme, but it is not uncommon and you simply cannot get a high production per man in this way. In 20 minutes this man could have arranged his whole set-up so that he would have accomplished a great deal more, with a lot less work, in a third of the time."

Straw For Feed

CEREAL straws are not high in feeding value, but for a maintenance ration for livestock in the winter they prove satisfactory with little or

no supplementing. If fed to pregnant cows or ewes or growing stock, a certain amount of supplementing is considered desirable.

Straw is low in protein, so when a supplement is used a protein concentrate will give the best results. Linseed oil cake and dried brewer's grain both give good results. A mixture of alfalfa and straw is an excellent feed, usually mixed at the rates of one-third alfalfa and two-thirds straw by weight. Greatest success is gained if the mixed feed is put through a cutter box or an ensilage cutter, as this prevents the livestock from separating the alfalfa and straw.

In all three cereal straws the chaff is worth considerably more as a feed than the stems. Straw bunchers which catch both the straw and the chaff increase the feed value. Oats and smooth awned barley straw are preferred to wheat straw, due to their greater palatability.

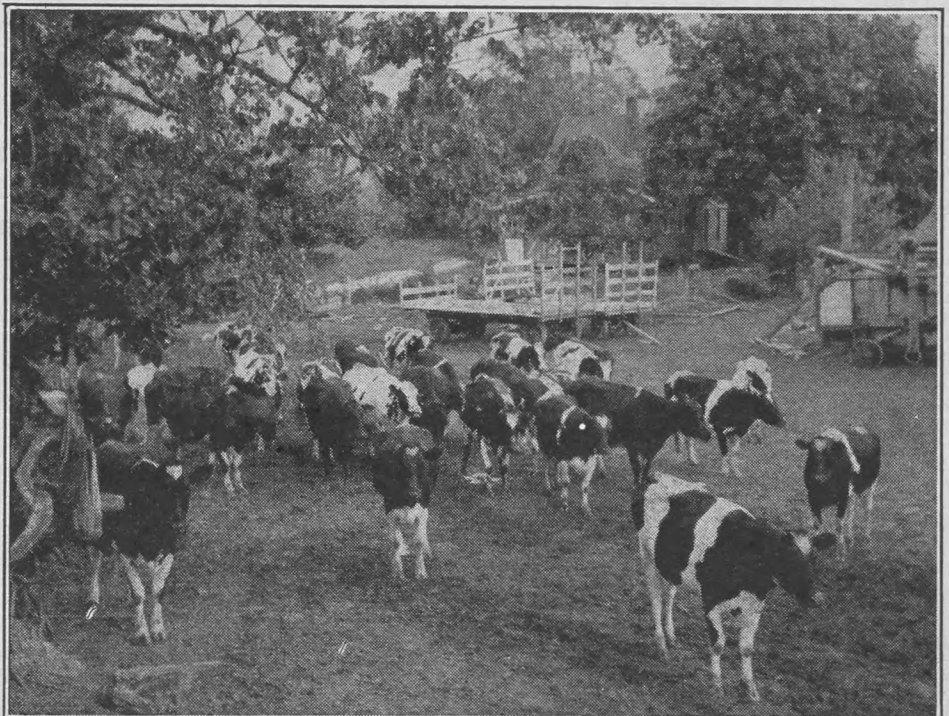
All straws, when fed in large quantities, are somewhat constipating. This danger will be reduced if animals that are fed a large amount of straw have access to water two or three times a day. Linseed oilcake also helps to counteract this tendency, so is useful in this way as well as being a good protein supplement.

Beefmaster Cattle

A BREEDING herd of Beefmaster cattle have recently been moved from southern Texas to properties in Colorado by the Lasater ranch. It is planned that the Colorado ranch will be the breeding and distribution centre for Beefmasters in the west and northwest of the United States.

This Beefmaster herd is the result of a breeding program carried on at the Lasater ranch in Texas since 1908. The cattle are a three-way Brahman blend, averaging about one-half Brahman blood, with the remainder divided between Shorthorn and Hereford.

Beefmasters are unusually heavy at all ages. The recent move of a large part of the herd means that the cattle will have to become adapted to the change between the semi-tropical Texas gulf coast area to the severe winters of Colorado. With temperatures dipping to 23 degrees below zero last winter the cattle showed good resistance. They seem to be able to adapt themselves to a difference in altitude of about 6,000 feet, and a different type of pasturage.



Dairying, perhaps more than any other type of farming, requires man labor and has been least served by mechanization.

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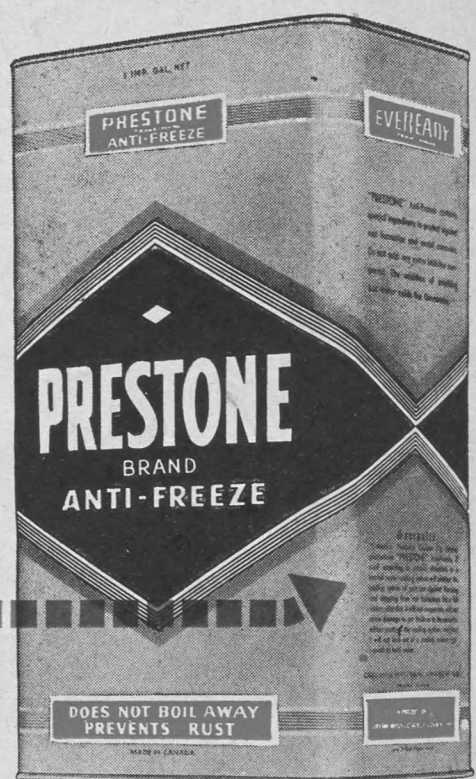
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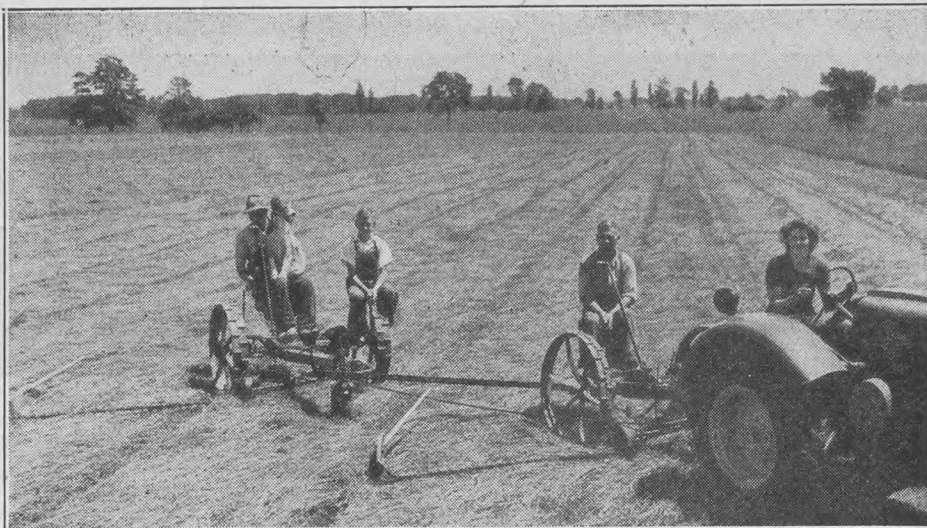
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FIELD



Two Ontario neighbors cut mowing time nearly in two by devising this two-mower tractor hitch.

Cutting Hay-Cost Corners

Putting two heads together for an evening saved one man's time

HOW to get the hay in twice as fast, and how to make the manpower stretch on a couple of one-man farms; those were the problems that Norman Schade and Boyd Driscoll, both of R.R. 4, Walton, solved this summer.

"Here you are cutting a six-foot swath with your tractor, while I cut a six-foot swath with my tractor, and neither of us getting anything else done," said neighbor Schade to neighbor Driscoll while the haying season was at its most pressing. "Why can't we pull two mowers with one tractor, and have the other tractor free to do something else?"

How—something they didn't know offhand, but they got to work at the idea, and in one long evening of tinkering and trial and error, made themselves a hitch that does the job. With their two mowers trailed behind one tractor, they cut the Schade hay in 12-foot swaths, moved across the road, and cut the Driscoll hay, and had a tractor and a man free to be getting on with other jobs in a busy season. Another neighbor, Charles McGavin, who, like themselves, was single-handed on 100 acres, was in trouble to get all his hay in fast enough, so the Schade-Driscoll outfit moved in and cut 30 acres of hay for neighbor McGavin in half a day.

The swiveled hitch that trails the second mower behind the first was built on the farm from odds and ends of metal. The hitch rides on a wheel salvaged from an old cultipacker.

Some kinks in the operation had to be ironed out by experience. They found it best to cut headlands first, with a man riding on each mower; and Mrs. Driscoll, or Norman's son Elgin was called into service to drive the tractor. Once the headlands were cut it became a one-man operation, with two riderless mowers trailed behind the tractor. Instead of mowing an endless perimeter, the double-mower hook-up was used to cut lands laid out in the pattern of plowing. After the headlands were cut, they found that the one man on the tractor could manage his turns to bring the two mowers in line for each return trip.

The next problem to which they intend to turn their ingenuity, before the 1950 haying, is to improve their hook-up so that one man can do an entire field, with no need to call in extra hands for the headlands. For the 1949 haying, though, they managed

well enough by cutting all headlands first, and getting the hay to the barn from the headlands before cutting the remainders of the fields.—Jean Johnston, Ontario.

Some Weeds Resist 2,4-D

WEEDS like wild mustard, wild sunflower, wild radish, annual rape, and tumbling mustard are highly susceptible to the chemical 2,4-D. Experimenters are gradually learning, however, that some weeds are highly resistant to this chemical. Some are only partially resistant, others are partly susceptible and still others perhaps are susceptible enough that they can be controlled in growing crops since the tops of these weeds may be stunted, although the weed may not be killed.

Among the latter class are such weeds as field bindweed, Canada thistle, hoary cress, horse tail, leafy spurge, perennial sow thistle and poverty weed. Other plants often have both roots and the tops killed with one application of 2,4-D and among these are dandelions in lawns, gumweed, plantain, sweet clover, willows, and burdock. Susceptible weeds among the annuals are false flax, the ball, Indian and worm-seed mustards, false ragweed and, in its early stages, stinkweed.

Among plants which are only partially resistant to 2,4-D there is a fairly long list including annual sow thistle, hare's ear mustard, prickly lettuce, and round-leaved mallow. Others which become more resistant in advancing stages are stinkweed, lamb's quarters, tansy mustard, pepper grass, purslane, Russian thistle, tumbleweed, red root pigweed and shepherd's purse. Such weeds as lamb's quarters, common and giant ragweed, and Russian pigweed are susceptible in the early stages.

Some plants are partially resistant in that the tops are killed by 2,4-D, but more than one application is necessary to eradicate the roots. This group includes field bindweed, blue lettuce, bull thistle, Canada thistle, caragana, curled dock, field dandelions, perennial sow thistle, poison ivy, poplar, poverty weed, stinging nettles, water hemlock and snowberry.

There is still another group which, as far as is known now, cannot be eradicated by 2,4-D. These resistant

plants are bladder champion, perennial grasses, hoary cress, leafy spurge milkweed, ox-eye daisy, Russian knapweed, tansy, toad flax, wild rose, yarrow, oak, ash and raspberry.

It is worth adding that, almost without exception, it is easier to kill annual weeds in the earlier stages than after they get older, and that very few perennial weeds can be eradicated with a single treatment.

Indian Summerfallow

FACED with a dry summer some farmers have again resorted to the practice of "Indian Summerfallow"—leaving the summerfallow field unworked and permitting a crop of weeds to grow. Probably the only merit of the system is control of soil erosion, and this can probably be controlled quite as effectively by continuous cropping. The weeds take all of the moisture out of the soil, so that the system does not have the merit of building up soil moisture reserves.

Work at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, indicates that as of July 15 fallow fields which had been kept clean had from 12 to 18 inches of moist soil, while the unworked soil had no moisture. "Moisture storage even during this comparatively dry period has been sufficient to produce extra wheat next year to pay for the entire summerfallow process" they stated.

Another problem related to the use of Indian summerfallow is that the weed seeds are permitted to ripen; and the net result is that the farm becomes infested with weeds. If there is any soil drifting, weed seeds will move from one field to another. Considering all aspects of the case it appears to be more profitable to use all available moisture for the production of crops.

The One-Way Disc Harrow

THE one-way disc has come into wide use in recent years, not only because it enables the operator to cover the ground much more quickly, but also because deep plowing or cultivation is not necessary. In fact, in some areas, especially those which are arid or semi-arid, farmers have been looking for some implement which would permit still shallower cultivation.

The single disc harrow has been used in some cases, but has never been really satisfactory in spite of its light draft and its shallow tillage. It almost invariably produces ridges which create a difficulty when one-way seeders and combines are used. These new types of equipment emphasize the need for level surfaces. Ridges can be split if the operators are able to drive straight in the first operation. Running the discs at a flatter angle decreased but did not eliminate the ridge and also made for less effective tillage.

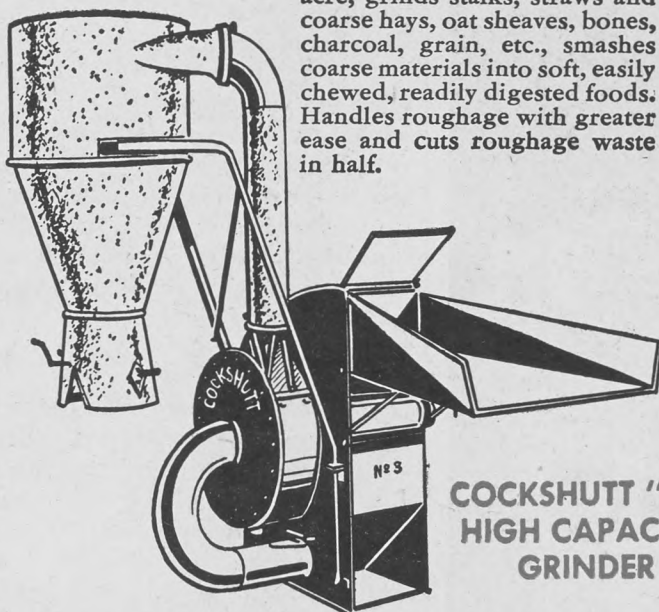
One result of the search for a light tillage implement similar to a disc harrow has been the development of the one-way disc harrow. Several of these have been built in Saskatchewan, and implement companies have been experimenting with designs of their own.

These machines often have a large steel pipe for the main frame and, in addition, a land wheel and front and rear furrow wheels, with 16 to 18-inch discs assembled in 3 feet 6-inch gangs. If operated at speeds less than 3½ miles per hour, they give much better tillage work than a single disc har-

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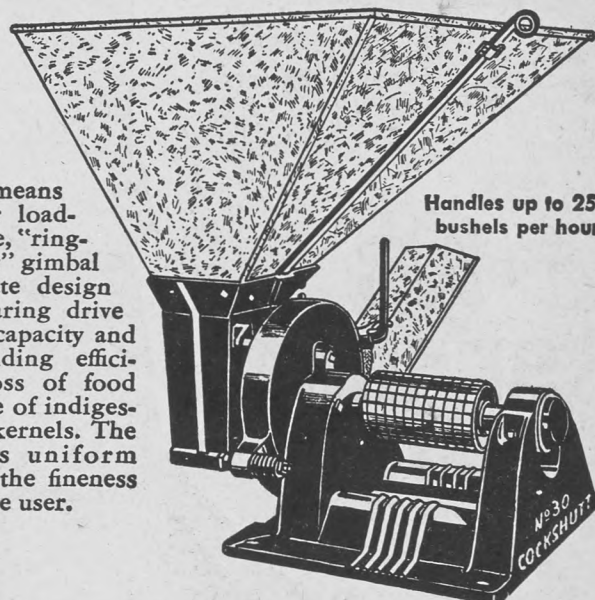


This rugged, welded, compact unit gives you more feed per acre, grinds stalks, straws and coarse hays, oat sheaves, bones, charcoal, grain, etc., smashes coarse materials into soft, easily chewed, readily digested foods. Handles roughage with greater ease and cuts roughage waste in half.

Figure it out yourself. Every load of grain you haul into town for grinding has to be loaded for hauling, put through the mill, loaded again for hauling back and unloaded into feed bins at home. That means half a day to a day wasted. On the other hand, when you grind right on your farm with your own Cockshutt grinding equipment you cut out all the loading operations with the costly time and energy they waste. You can grind as much or as little as you want and prepare any particular mixture you need.

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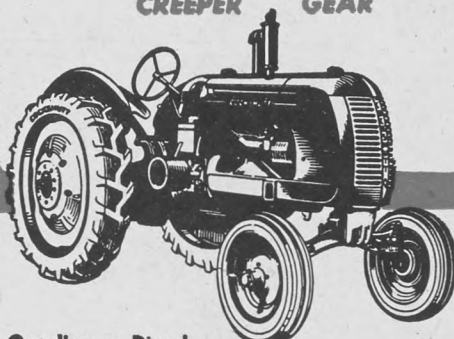
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row, leaving the stubble on top and effectively controlling weeds. Properly adjusted, they leave no ridges in the field, and can be operated on uneven ground so as to gradually level it off. Properly operated they will leave the trash anchored to the surface and will not pulverize the soil dangerously. An important factor in their favor is that they require about one-third the power needed for a one-way and seem to have found a distinct place in the open plains area of the prairie provinces.

Tractor Operation Costs

COMPLETE cost records are kept each year for all tractors used on illustration stations and district experimental substations supervised by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba. The cost records include charges for fuel, lubricating, oil and grease, repairs and labor involved in servicing. The working life of each tractor is taken to be 7,500 hours, or twelve and a half years at an average of 600 working hours per year.

The average working time of each tractor recorded in 1948 was 617 hours, compared with 570 hours in 1947. The average cost per hour of work was 79 cents in 1948 compared with 80 cents in 1947, for all tractors used. In 1948 the average cost per hour of operation for the four-furrow tractors was \$1.18, for the three-furrow models 77 cents and for the two-furrow models 63 cents. Comparative figures for 1947 were \$1.14, 71 cents and 63 cents respectively.

It was found that maximum efficiency was gained if a tractor was loaded to 90 per cent of its rated capacity and that fitting the tractor size to the farm size avoided unnecessary overhead costs. The efficient operation of a tractor of the correct size is considered to be an important factor in lowering the cost of production of field crops.

Fertilizers Are Not Harmful

SOME farmers contend that the use of commercial fertilizers is harmful to the soil. They believe that fertilizers increase yields as long as they are used, but after the use of fertilizers has ceased, the yield goes down below what it would otherwise have been. There is another school of thought which holds that the only truly beneficial materials which should be added to soils are animal manures and composts.

Nothing that science has yet discovered would seem to bear out

either of these beliefs. As far as we know there are no scientifically operated tests which would justify either of these points of view. Commercial fertilizers, properly used, are a supplement to good farming, which means, in every case, understanding cultivation of the soil and such combinations of rotation crops and livestock as may be suited to climatic and other physical conditions of the farm. It goes without saying that it does not pay to purchase expensive commercial fertilizers for the production of a weedy crop, or to use 50 pounds per acre when 25 will do.

In all likelihood we shall know a great deal more about the proper use of fertilizer materials within a few years' time, after a great deal more work has been done with radio-active substances. Some of this work has already been done at the University of Saskatchewan. It is to be expected that once the scientist has been able to learn at what period in the growth of the plant these added materials are required most liberally, agriculture will greatly benefit either from increased yields or lower costs per unit of yield.

Disposal Of Straw

THE general use of the combine-thresher has added some problems, while it has solved some others. One that it has added is the tendency on the part of some farmers to take the easy way out and burn off the straw. This serves the immediate purpose of preparing a seed bed, but it predisposes the soil to erosion by both wind and water. D. A. Brown of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, cites the result of experimental work to indicate some of the dangers inherent in this practice. He has found that virgin soils in Manitoba contain 12 to 18 per cent of organic matter, while the average percentage in grain land that has been cropped for 70 years is only one and one-half to four per cent.

There are techniques that help to do away with the apparent necessity of burning straw residues. Unless the crop is extremely heavy, straw spreaders on the combine make it possible to surface till and prepare a seed bed, at least suitable for the seeding of late barley. Specially designed rotary harrows attached to the plow or one-way move straw off the land in front of the tillage implement and scatter it on the newly-worked land.



Strip cropping has been most used in the chinook belt of southern Alberta. Without sawfly-resistant varieties its use will tend to lessen there and elsewhere.

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Contour Farming

Continued from page 13

slopes. This means that the farm must be worked on the contour, and here many farmers who have spent half a lifetime working on the square will shake their heads. It is a lot simpler than it sounds. The procedure is to get a line laid out on the contour that follows the same height of land throughout its length. This means that the contour line will not run up hill or down, but will be at the same altitude all the time. Obviously then, it will not be straight unless the slope is perfectly uniform. It may well be necessary to lay out two or three such strips across the field, though the procedure often is to lay the first "master" contour, and then have the other strips parallel to this first strip. This means that the farm is being strip farmed, but instead of the strips following the fence line they are following the contour of the land. These strips are seeded to grass to a width of one round with the drill, and in future all work is done parallel to the strips. Sharp turns in the strip are frequently smoothed out, so that it will not be necessary to work awkward corners. Also, in areas where the slope is so steep that it is impossible to hold the soil, general seeding to grass-legume mixtures is advised. At the head land where the machines are turned, a wide strip of grass is also sown, so that no tracks are left running up and down the slope.

As indicated by Professor Ellis in his comments, it is also desirable to seed the crop strips down to grass and/or legumes periodically to hold the soil and build up its fertility. The objective is to sow the grain and work the field in such a way that no machinery goes up and down the slope, and all water that begins to run soon comes to a buffer strip of grass, and is not able to cut a gash down the hillside.

THIS may all sound like a lot of trouble. It is not nearly as difficult as it sounds. In this regard it may be instructive to take a fairly detailed look at the work that is being done by a number of farmers at Alexander, Manitoba. They are farming on a fertile soil, but one that erodes very readily, and they early recognized the necessity of planned erosion control measures. They were first in contact with Professor Ellis, and did a great deal of work under his guidance, but in 1946 when J. M. (Jack) Parker returned from overseas and was appointed Soils Specialist with the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, he took over a large part of the work.

The Alexander project began with Jim Grierson taking a Field Crops Short Course at the University of Manitoba, and being so pleased that he, and some of the other people in the district, requested the Extension Service for a course out in their district. During the course Professor Ellis spoke on erosion control and recognizing that his points applied with



Jack Parker

particular emphasis to their district, a number of the farmers asked him to come back later to give them a chance to make some plans. He came, with a P.F.R.A. representative, and possible projects were discussed until well past midnight.

It was not so long after this that Cliff Lundy took action. He borrowed the municipal grader and filled in and smoothed a long gulley across his farm, and seeded it down to grass. That was five years ago, and though the farm is no longer in Lundy's possession the new owner—Wally Field—still has that runway seeded down to grass, besides working the whole quarter on the contour. He is going to have his other quarter laid out on the contour for him before next summer by Jack Parker.

LUNDY'S action was followed soon after by A. Yeomans and Jim McManes and Sons. These were the first men, along with Bill MacKay, who asked for help to lay out a master contour on their summerfallow fields, and the job was done in July, 1944. These early efforts have served as an illustration for other people and contour farming has grown in the district since that time. However, it cannot grow any faster than the land owners are prepared to let it, and there is still a lot of land in this district, as in all others, that could very well be farmed on the contour, but is still worked up and down the slope. Mr. Parker stands ready at all times to give technical advice and help in laying out contours, but in the final analysis it is the man who owns the land who has to make the moves.

What do some of the men who are doing contour farming think about it? "Well," said Mr. Yeomans, "the first year there was a lot of jollying about going around the field in circles, but we got used to it. Also, when we saw what it did we were sold. This contouring is the thing," he went on. "We will see where a gulley has started to cut, and then it has hit the grass strip and the water has spread out and hasn't cut any more. We used to have runways cut two and three feet in a year, but now the problem is well in hand."

Is it pretty difficult to work the field when it is laid out on the contour? "Working on the contour is a daytime job," said Fred Yeomans, Mr. A. Yeomans' son. "You wouldn't want to try and follow it at night! However, sometimes the round is much longer because of following the contour, and I don't think it takes any longer to get over a field that is laid out in this manner. It takes a lot less time compared to feeling your way around deep runways."

MR. McMANES took 40 loads of good hay off the grass strips on his farm this year. That included the contour strips and runways that were seeded down, and the occasional steep slope that is sodded. It should be recognized that a large part of this is pure profit. A deep gulley through the farm produces nothing and is a

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liability, whereas if it is smoothed over and seeded it is brought back into production, and becomes an asset.

What did he and the boys think of this business of contour farming? "If we hadn't gone after the problem the farm would have eroded very badly. We were finding that those washes were doing harm and they weren't getting any better; they were getting worse. They had to be stopped."

On the McManes farm all manure from the herd of cattle is spread on the land. Also all land that is sown is fertilized with 11-48-0, and added to that a good trash cover is maintained on the summerfallow field. In addition they are working grass-legume mixtures into the rotation, so that land between two contour strips is periodically down to sod. All of these things help to hold the soil.

P.F.R.A. have also taken an interest in this area. Some fertile flats near the Assiniboine River were periodically cut across by the rush of water from spring thaws or heavy showers. These washes were taking away a great deal of good soil and making it difficult to work the fields. In order to illustrate how such problems could be attacked, at the instigation of C. Attwood, director of Water Resources for the Manitoba Government, P.F.R.A. went in and built a dyke that drew the water together so that it followed a sodded channel instead of cutting across the fields. The waters are now controlled, and in spite of the fact that great difficulties are being experienced with the flume where the water goes into the river, the problem appears to be well in hand, and the fields are being conserved. The project stands as an illustration to farmers who suffer from a similar problem.

Jack Parker, Soils Specialist with the Extension Service has been mentioned. Where does he fit into all of this? His field of operations is not just the Alexander area, but the whole province of Manitoba. He attempts to spend a few days every summer with each of the agricultural representatives, and so find out what are the local soil problems. They may relate to soil erosion by wind or water, the laying out of contours, the seeding of runways or, often enough, the draining of flooded farms. Farmers get in touch with him in a great variety of ways. Of course they can write and a good many do. However, he frequently speaks at meetings and farmers who are present become interested and approach him for technical advice. At Decker there were three meetings in a period of a year and a half at which Jack spoke, and

there are now half a dozen farmers in the area who are filling in runways and doing modified contouring. A lot of the farmers around Hamiota, Decker, McConnell, Oakner and Oak River are going in for rotations and are interested in soil conservation and livestock production. "It cannot be stressed too much," said Mr. Parker, "that soil conservation and livestock production are intimately related, and make an ideal combination."

THE general ideas of a good conservation program are not too difficult to grasp. Runways must be seeded down to grass, cultivation must be across the slopes and buffer strips of grass seeded along the contour; trash cover and a rough, cloddy surface must be maintained; crop rotations which include periodic seeding down to grass and legumes must be followed; sharp knolls and steep slopes must be seeded permanently to grass; and finally spreader dykes must be installed on strong slopes to spread out the water; and sometimes check and soil-saving dams put in near the head waters.

This is an individual farm problem in all of the western provinces. Each farmer must look after his soil erosion, and so must his neighbors, because if a large head of water is allowed to sweep down from the neighbor's field it becomes difficult to control. Municipalities have a responsibility, both because municipal graders can be made easily available or not, and also because where water rushes through a culvert it can begin a trench that will soon cut through half a mile of field. This suggests large culverts and an adequate spillway, so that the water is first spread out, and then falls on cement or metal or boards so that it does not start a gulley. The same thing applies to culverts in provincial highways. The provincial and federal governments have a responsibility in the provision of technical advice and assistance and illustrative projects.

In the final analysis it all comes back to the man on the individual farm. In a great many cases it will not be possible to contour the farm, and in fact, unless the slopes tend in one direction for considerable distances, contouring may well be unsuitable. However, it is always possible to sow runways to grass, to work in a trash cover, to sow some land to grass, and, as far as possible, to work across the slopes. The man on the farm is the one who stands to lose his livelihood through soil erosion. If he does nothing to keep the soil in the field the activities of others will accomplish very little.



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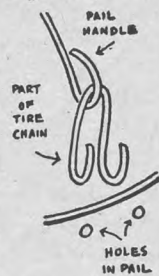
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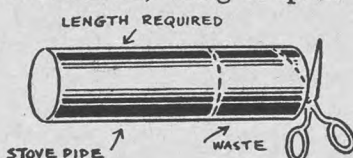
Pail Handle Repair

A lug will often break off an otherwise good pail. The hook from the end of a cross chain can be taken from an old set of tire chains and used as illustrated. Spread the hooks and put them through two holes which are punched in the side of the pail. Pinch the hooks back tightly and put the handle through this new "lug."—E.S.



Cutting Stove Pipes

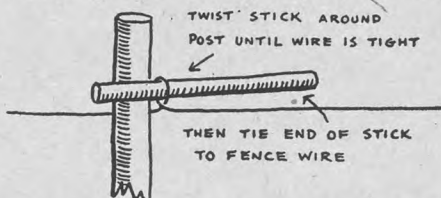
Mark the pipe at the length desired. Start to cut in from the end which is to be discarded, using a spiral path



to the length which is marked. From here on, cut along the marked line.—W.E.

Tightening Fence Wire

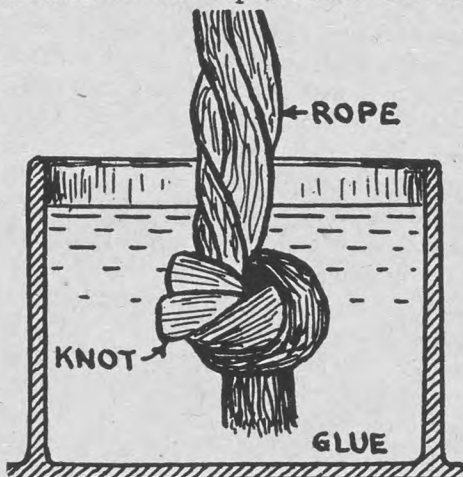
I find that this is the simplest method to tighten old fencing. A broken picket makes a good stick for



twisting. When the wire is tight enough, tie the end of the stick with another short piece of wire.—J.W.M.

Glued Rope-Ends

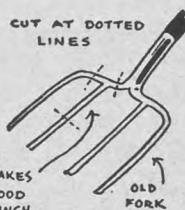
Sometimes the knot in the end of a rope just doesn't want to stay there. It is particularly hard to get the knot to hold in new ropes which are stiff



and slippery. The knot can be made to stay by dipping it in glue, black japan, thin shellac or any other heat and moisture resistant mixture. The only way to remove a knot so treated is to cut the rope.—N.N.J.

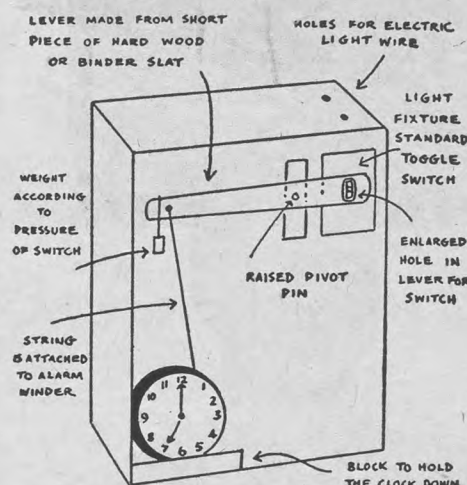
Handy Punches

The tines from worn down and broken forks make punches of high quality. If they are cut to have part of the cross-piece left on the end of the tine, it makes a handle. The punches can be sharpened to use as an awl for canvas and leather work.—J.M.



Alarm Clock Light Switch

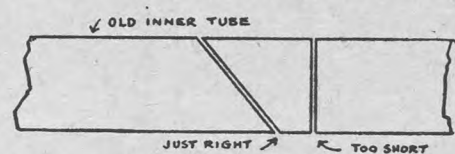
Here is another way to hook up an electrical switch to be turned on or off by an alarm clock. It may be used when the switch is too stiff to be flicked by a string run directly from the winding stem of the clock. A slat



of hardwood or a binder slat may be used to gain the mechanical advantage of a lever. The slot in one end of the slat is placed over the toggle of the switch and a pivot pin placed near the switch. If the toggle is very hard to move, weights may be added to the long end of the arm to aid the action as the string to the clock is tightened. The clock must be fastened down.—W.L.

Endless Rubber Belts

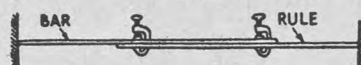
Occasionally a light rubber or leather endless belt is required. In an emergency, one can be cut from an old inner tube. The length of the belt



is determined by the angle of cut as in the drawing, the cut marked "just right" is longer than the other. Do not run the belts too tightly as extra wear is brought on the bearings and power is lost.—W.F.S.

Measuring Aid

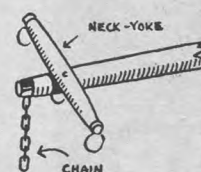
When measuring between two walls, or other objects that cannot be measured directly with a rule or steel tape, a sliding stick can be used. One end is of definite length and is shown



in the diagram as the bar. A graduated rule is clamped to this. When the two sticks fit the distance snugly, read off the rule at the tip of the bar and add this figure to the length of the bar to give the total distance. If the bar is 30 inches long and its tip comes to the 10-inch mark on the rule, the total distance is 40 inches.—W.F.S.

Guide For Lines

Many teamsters have trouble with the lines of the horses catching under the pole. I put a chain on the end of the pole and let it hang about 18 inches. The teamster who uses this method will no longer be troubled with lines catching.—E.W.P.



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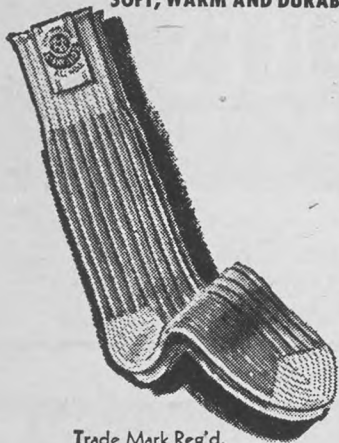
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Trading With Yanks

Continued from page 9

shipment to that country of all table stock potatoes and also to limit the export of seed potatoes to areas and dates agreed upon, so that Canadian potatoes could be used in the United States only as seed. This voluntary co-operation by Canada was helpful in protecting for the future the valuable two-way potato trade.

For that potato trade is very much two-way. Let us examine it. It is a striking illustration of the interdependence, agriculturally, of the two countries. It should be of special interest to any local groups who do not see beyond their own commodity in this matter of total, two-way trade.

UNITED STATES potato farmers like to buy seed potatoes from Canada. In some areas they depend on Canadian seed potatoes to a considerable extent. Imports of these potatoes for the past five years, 1944-48, totalled \$18,900,000. Since United States farmers bought these seed potatoes, it could be reasoned that they benefited by these imports.

As for table stock potatoes for the consumer, that is something else. The United States ships early potatoes to Canada, and Canada ships potatoes later in the season to the United States. In 1948, United States imports of table stock potatoes from Canada totalled \$3 million, and United States exports to Canada were only \$377,000. That year, however, imports of potatoes were subject to quota under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. An importer was allowed 50 per cent of the total value of his imports of items in the fresh fruit and vegetable category (potatoes, onions, apples, citrus fruit, and citrus juices) during the period July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947. This quota could be used to buy any of the items within the category. In October, 1948, the quota was increased to 70 per cent, and on April 1, 1949, it was further increased to 80 per cent. The year before, 1947, the United States imported from Canada four million dollars worth of these potatoes and in return sent Canada 1.2 million dollars worth. But the year before that, 1946, United States imports from Canada of table stock potatoes were only \$180,000, compared with exports to Canada of 6.2 million dollars. The year before that, 1945, the value of United States imports from across the border was 4.6 million dollars and that of United States exports to Canada was 4.7 million dollars.

Each year a joint meeting is held of representatives of the apple industry of each country. These include the producers and the dealers and government officials. Agreement is reached on the maximum quantity of apples to be exported from Canada to the United States. The agreement represents the maximum that the Canadians might ship to the United States and does not commit the United States to take that amount. Arrangements are made for spreading out the shipments over time periods that are mutually agreed upon, to avoid flooding the markets at any one time. Arrangements are also made for as wide spread a distribution as possible of Canadian apples over the United States to avoid gluts in any one market. In 1947 the United States bought \$3,500,000 worth of apples from Can-

ada and sold to Canada \$1,002,000 worth of apples the same year.

In 1948, Canada's exports to the United States of live and dressed poultry increased as the former British market disappeared. To prevent heavy receipts of Canadian poultry from depressing the United States markets, Canadian officials carefully screened export permits so as to spread out the exports to as many different United States areas as possible and thus reduce the concentration in the Detroit, Buffalo, and other gateway markets. Although the tariff rates and the whole subject of poultry exports to the United States has been recently reviewed at the Geneva Conference and agreed upon, this additional care, taken voluntarily, by the Canadians is another evidence of co-operation in matters of trade between the neighbors.

Since there are some differences at present between the Canadian and the United States grades and standards for live and dressed poultry and for eggs, government poultry officials of the two countries have recently held a series of joint meetings to develop a uniform grades and standards system and to develop improvements in the sanitary requirements and inspection programs of the two countries. Each country has made some modifications of its former grades and standards in order to reach agreement on a common poultry inspection and grading program.

But, although trade is one of the most apparent evidences of this Canada-United States co-operation—since it can be measured in dollars—there are many other evidences of the interdependence of the two countries.

THE Canadian border separates two areas that are very similar agriculturally. Canada's Prairie Provinces are more like the United States Great Plains area than they are like the eastern Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritimes. Similarly, the Dakotas, agriculturally, are more like the Prairie Provinces than they are like the New England States. British Columbia and Washington States are more similar to each other than they are to eastern Canada or the United States.

Various areas in the United States have more differences, agriculturally, than the areas separated by the Canadian border. If trade barriers existed between the Northern and Southern States, for example, equal to trade barriers still existing between Canada and the United States, the economic wisdom of keeping such barriers down to the minimum would be apparent.

Partly because of this great similarity of their agricultures, and the fact that the barriers are kept down, Canadian and United States farmers rely on each other for many things that the farmers need, themselves, as producers. Seed potatoes and grasshopper control have been mentioned, as illustrations. The list is long and interesting. It includes seed, feed, fertilizers, farm labor, research.

Co-operation in pest control, for instance, is very close. For example, when pests of foreign origin have first become established in the United States before gaining a foothold in Canada, United States technicians have not only co-operated with Canadian officials but have also furnished both staff and equipment in Canadian eradication programs. The joint efforts

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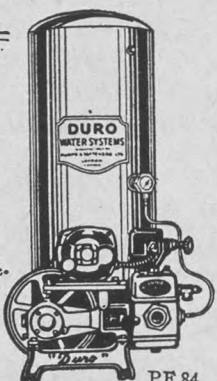
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to eradicate the European corn borer in the '20's and the Japanese beetle in 1940 are historic examples. The Gypsy moth, established in the United States years ago, cost millions of dollars in control effort. When a small, localized outbreak was discovered in Quebec in 1924, the United States furnished spraying equipment and staff, and the outbreak was eradicated in two years at a cost of \$150,000. In 1936, another outbreak at the New Brunswick-Maine border was eradicated, through joint effort, in the first year. When the pear psylla eradication program was under way in Washington State in recent years, the success of the effort depended on extending the program into the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, with some co-operation from the Dominion, and the work was continued for three years.

In other words, in the field of pests, each country allows the policemen of the neighboring country to pursue and hunt down its enemies wherever they are found. In addition, officers of each country carry out inspection of importations for the other, to implement the quarantine regulations prohibiting or restricting imports for specific reasons.

FOR economic and geographic reasons, Canada and the United States have developed over the years a dependence on each other for various seeds. Canada is a traditional buyer of United States produced vegetable seeds and grass seeds. In return, along this two-way street, the United States regards some Canadian seeds, such as alfalfa and clovers, as especially well adapted where winter hardiness is important. The United States Corn Belt States even buy hybrid seed corn developed in Ontario.

Because of the long distances within the respective countries, it is more economical, in the case of some feeds, to buy them from a nearer north or south neighbor than to pay the freight for the long haul from the other end of the feeder's own country. Feedstuffs imported by the United States from Canada include fish meal, meat meal, mill feeds, barley, beet pulp, and hay. The reverse movement sends corn, soybeans, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal to Canada.

Similarly, the two neighbors depend on each other for fertilizers. United States farmers imported in 1948 from Canada about 90,000 tons of nitrogen equal to 450,000 tons of 20 per cent material, and last year Canada imported from the United States about 3,300 tons of nitrogen as nitrogen solutions. Canada also imported from the United States in 1948 about 400,000 tons of natural rock phosphate, about 100,000 tons of superphosphate, and some 60,000 tons of potash.

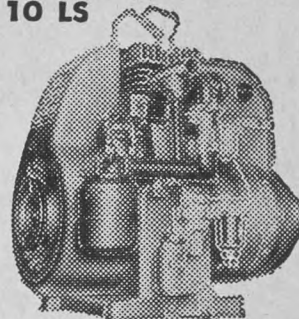
The exchange of farm labor between the two countries is also important. Fifty years ago there was an annual trek of maple-sugar workers from Quebec to Maine and Vermont. In recent years, this and other labor exchanges have been government-assisted and directed until, in 1947, more than 12,000 workers crossed the border in six organized movements. In 1948, about 400 Canadian maple-sugar workers went into the United States sugar bush for the spring run.

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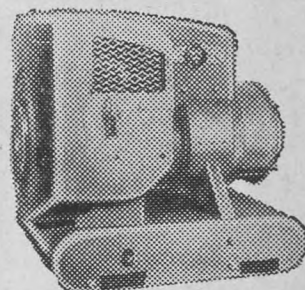
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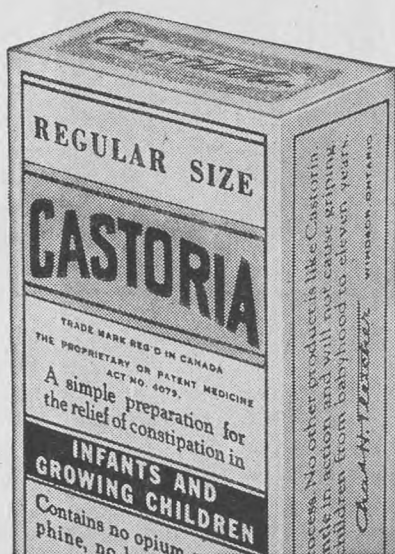
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to follow the harvest from Oklahoma to the Prairie Provinces. Permits to cross are limited, by mutual agreement, to the number actually needed, and the agreements include arrangements for return dates and proper charges. In 1948, some 441 Canadian combines and 1,350 men were cleared at the border, compared with 1,150 combines in 1947. This movement was particularly valuable during the war years of shortages of harvest machinery and labor.

Last year, through joint arrangements, some 200 workers were moved from Saskatchewan to the sugar beet areas of Montana, for blocking beets, in June, and the same number in October for the beet harvest.

About 125 Canadian pea harvesters went from New Brunswick to Maine, in July, at the request of employers there.

Since the Ontario tobacco harvest is later than in the United States and skilled tobacco labor is scarce, curers and handlers from North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia are brought to Canada each year. The number has varied from more than 2,000 workers in 1942 and 1946 to about 1,300 in 1947 and 1948.

SINCE 1942, potato workers have been recruited from Quebec and New Brunswick for the annual harvest in Maine. The number was about 6,600 in 1947 and 5,900 in 1948. Similarly from 700 to 1,200 potato pickers from Manitoba have been moved into North Dakota each fall in recent years.

Of course, there are also occasional examples of lack of co-operation between the countries. For instance, early this year the Washington State Legislature considered House Bill 176, an act regulating traffic in fresh berries entering Washington State "from any foreign country" and prescribing fees and penalties. It had the appearance of being designed to restrict the import of certain berries into Washington from Canada. British Columbia growers feared it as a threat to their berry industry. A Victoria newspaper spoke of a move to have "retaliatory legislation" presented before the British Columbia Legislature immediately.

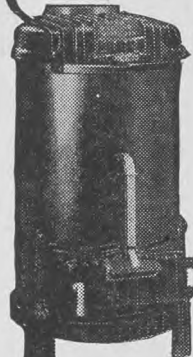
In 1947 the United States had exported to Canada \$1,210,000 worth of fresh strawberries and other berries, while buying from Canada less than half as many, not counting blueberries. In 1945-47, rail shipments alone from Washington State to British Columbia averaged 159 carloads annually of vegetables and soft fruits—and more than that went in by truck. United States export of fruits, vegetables and vegetable products, and berries to Canada in 1946 and 1947 averaged \$84 million, or about six times as much as it imported from Canada.

The lower House of the Washington Legislature passed the bill by a good majority, but it was killed in the Senate. The mutually profitable trade between the countries will continue.

There are occasionally other such examples, on both sides of the line, but the general trend is toward more and more co-operation between the two countries in every way. The spirit of the Hyde Park declaration prevails.

(Mr. Flood is Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa, Canada. His article first appeared in "Foreign Agriculture," an official American publication.)

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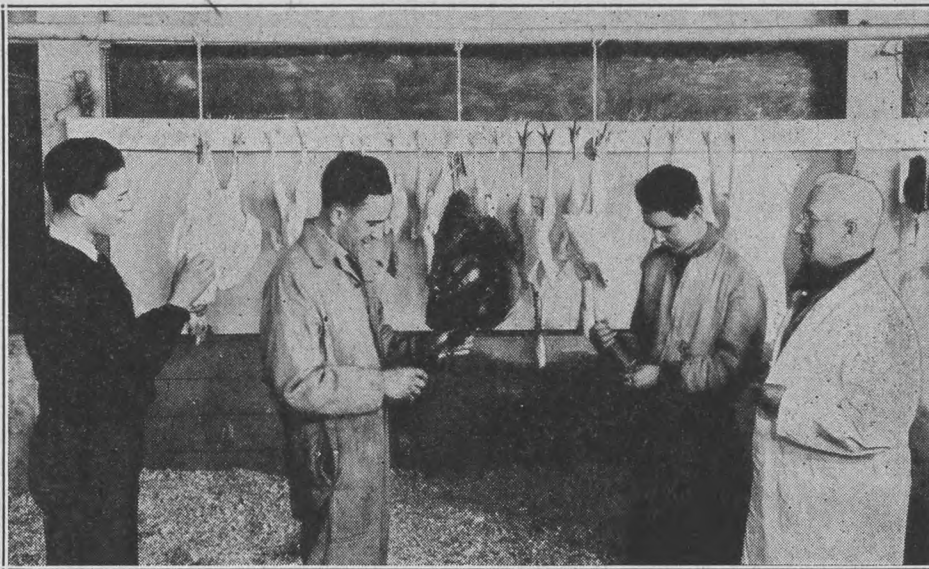
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POULTRY



These school of agriculture students in Alberta are learning to kill, dress and grade poultry, which, for increasing returns, is as important in its way as feeding and management.

Teach Pullets To Roost

ONE management problem which is often disregarded until too late is the teaching of pullets to roost when they are moved to their winter quarters. Even though they have been used to roosts during the summer, the moving to a different house will make them apprehensive of the new roosts. A few minutes spent with the pullets just at dusk when they are first placed in the house will save some grief later on.

Usually the pullets will crowd in the corners of the house and settle down for the night. At dusk the birds are easily caught and can be placed on the roosts. At that time of day, they can't see well enough to fly down. The second night, some will have to be picked up but this process will not need to be repeated very often. If the roosts are fairly high a board with cleats could be rested against the front of the roosts or the droppings board as the case may be.

If this job is neglected, the birds will crowd closer together as the weather becomes colder. This often results in overheating and the development of colds, particularly if the pullets are not receiving a well balanced diet. Once the birds learn to roost, you will have no further worries in this regard.

Tips On Management

THE poultry raiser who has never had reason to wonder why production is falling off is one of the rare and lucky ones. A number of important management points have been raised by R. A. Sansbury, Dominion Experimental Station, Saanichton, British Columbia.

Good ventilation and comfortable temperatures are important to the health of the flock. Ample roosting space for the birds is also necessary. It is important to place feed hoppers so that feed is readily available, and the hoppers can be filled with a minimum of walking. It goes without saying that oyster shell and grit must be always available, as must a constant supply of clean, fresh water. In a properly installed water system very little moisture will reach the litter.

One eight-foot community nest is recommended for each group of 50 birds. Satisfactory litter can be made from peat moss, shavings, sawdust or straw, and the cheapest can be considered the best. The important thing is to keep it dry, and in order to

achieve this end it may be necessary to periodically change the litter below windows or around water fountains.

If maximum production is to be maintained during the fall and winter, artificial lighting will be necessary. The length of the feeding day should be kept at around 13 hours. Also during the feeding period a close check should be kept on feed consumption and egg production, as there is a relationship between the amount of feed consumed and the number of eggs produced.

Colds

DURING the latter part of the summer, there have been many enquiries as to the cause and cure of colds. More particularly these enquiries have been received from those raising turkeys, although some have been received from those raising chickens.

The cause and treatment is the same for both classes of birds. Simple colds or coryza may be of short duration or may persist for some time. The first symptoms are usually sneezing and a nasal discharge. In contrast to infectious roup, there is no odor. Other typical symptoms are loss of appetite, dull and listless appearance.

At this time of year or a little later, the cause of such an outbreak can usually be traced to one of two factors — drafty quarters with overcrowding, and the feeding of an inadequate diet, especially a lack of vitamin A. Make sure the birds are comfortably housed, are not overcrowded, and are provided with plenty of fresh air.

Even though the hens are receiving a well-balanced dry mash mixture, a great deal of trouble will be avoided if the whole grain is not fed in too generous amounts. One hundred birds should not receive more than 12 to 14 pounds per day. As production increases, this amount may be increased slightly. If there are evidences of colds, a small amount of potassium permanganate in the water is helpful in preventing it from spreading. For treating the flock a spray made up of 82 per cent water, 15 per cent formalin and 3 per cent glycerine may be used when the birds are on the roost. If there are only one or two birds showing signs of colds, a fresh solution of 10-15 per cent argyrol is recommended. One or two drops in the nostril and the cleft in the roof of the mouth is very helpful.

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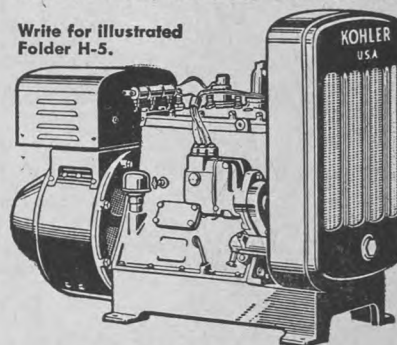
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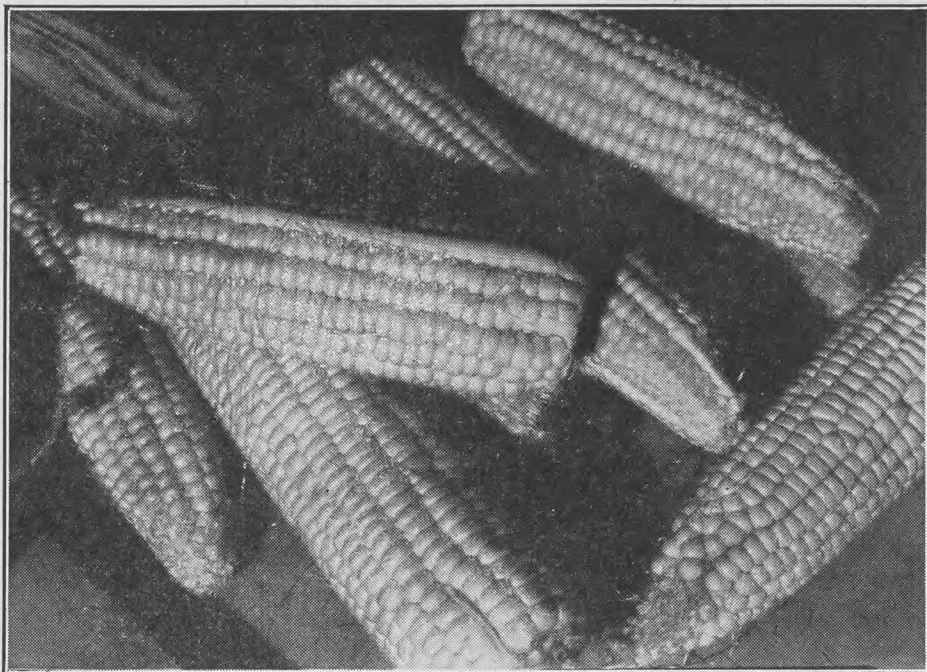
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HORTICULTURE



[Photo by Paul Hadley]

Nothing is more palatable or enjoyable in late summer than fresh corn-on-the-cob from one's own garden.

The Root And Its Duty

MANY aspiring horticulturists would be much more successful if they understood better the why and wherefore of plant roots. Possibly a majority of people, if asked what the root does, would say that it holds the tree or plant in the ground. It does this, of course, but its more important function is to absorb water and plant nutrients from the soil. When a tree or plant becomes older, the older portions of the root become less important agencies for taking in water and plant food, and are used more for transporting and storing surplus food. These older roots are able to store excess food materials manufactured above ground by the leaves.

If we were to examine the extreme tip of a plant root under a powerful microscope, one that would magnify it say, a hundred times, we would see that it consists of a mass of cells, small microscopic compartments that all look very much alike in size and shape. Back of this root tip we would soon begin to find a somewhat different appearance. Some of the cells on the surface of the root would have grown out to form very tiny, finger-like projections which are known as root hairs. In most plants these root hairs, because of the much larger surface presented by the very large numbers of them, as compared with the surface of the parent root itself, are responsible for taking in from 75 to 90 per cent of the water and nutrients absorbed by the plant. A few plants, such as the scotch pine, do not have root hairs, but on most plants the root hairs are so numerous and the cell walls so thin that they absorb materials more easily than the root itself.

The root hairs exist as we have seen, close to the root tip, and although they are present in very large numbers, they do not live long. New ones constantly form closer to the tip, although in a few plants they may live a long time. The nature of these root hairs explains why it is often injurious to the plant to cultivate frequently and deeper than necessary. The feeding roots of the plant tend to reach toward the surface or to exist in largest number not far from the surface. The root hairs, which as we have seen, may take in from 75 to 90 per cent of the plant food, are very tender and easily destroyed, with the result that

too much kindness by way of cultivation and stirring of the soil may really make it impossible for the plant to grow as vigorously as it otherwise would. Indeed, some good horticulturists claim that there is no really good reason for cultivating soil unless it is much too heavy by nature, except to kill weeds, or perhaps in some cases to keep water from running away too quickly. Most fruit trees send their roots out from the trunk for surprisingly long distances in a search for food, well beyond the outer reach of the branches in any case. This incidentally, is the reason why authorities do not advise the planting of fruit trees or small fruits too close together.

As roots still grow larger and older, they change their function and the interior of the root becomes filled with hard-walled cells, the function of which is to transplant water and food from one part of the plant to another. This increase in strength and size, of course, also enables the root to perform its anchoring function more satisfactorily.

Injuries To Garden Plants

GARDEN plants and trees are subjected to many different kinds of injuries. Roughly, these injuries are of four or five different kinds: those arising from insects, from fungus or bacterial diseases, from viruses and from environmental causes such as drought, cold or starvation. There are other causes such as mechanical injuries during cultivation or the breaking of parts of the plant by animals, or the killing of the trees by rodents.

Insect damage can usually be identified, because as a rule insects chew leaves in characteristic fashion or leave some other fairly well recognizable mark on the plant or tree. The insect itself may not be seen for there is a whole world of insect life which works only at night. Sometimes of course, insects which work underground and attack the roots, may cause a dwarfing or kill the tops. The cause here may not be so easy to identify.

If the damage to plants and especially to trees is definitely local it is more often due to some disease form such as rust. Occasionally a disease may envelop a tree very rapidly as in the case of fireblight under the most favorable weather conditions, but for the most part, diseases progress less

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rapidly than the evidence of insect infestation. Some of them however are very confusing and if they appear at all serious and cannot be properly identified, the best idea is to send a sample away to the nearest laboratory of plant pathology for information as to how they may be controlled.

In the case of virus diseases the whole plant is generally affected. In this respect their symptoms resemble those of troubles arising from general physiological causes. The plant may be stunted, the leaves may become curled, twisted, mottled or yellowed. Often too, virus diseases only affect certain plants in a row, leaving others apparently unaffected. In such cases, one of the control measures, and often the only one known, is to remove the affected plant completely and promptly.

Damage from drought, temperature and other environmental causes is often difficult to distinguish from damage from living agencies. Damage resulting from the deficiency in the soil of one element of plant food such as nitrogen will be identifiable from the fact that the leaves are lighter in color, while the tree itself looks hungry and weak. Deficiencies of other minerals such as magnesium, or potash, or phosphorus, will produce characteristic discolorations or coloring of the leaves, but these slight differences are often identifiable only by an expert.

Pruning Is Natural

PRUNING is a natural process up to a certain point. That is, it is natural for branches, twigs and other portions of plants to die. Nature's pruning is done in this way. If you were to go into the woods, or along the roadside and remove all of the dead branches, twigs and other parts of the tree that are dead, it might surprise you at the difference between the before-and-after appearance of the tree.

This means then that careful intelligent pruning cannot be harmful to most shrubs and trees. On the other hand, thoughtless or uninformed pruning can destroy the very object the grower had in mind when he planted the tree. In highly commercialized fruit orchards, pruning is regular and sometimes severe. It is done for a reason, however; perhaps to let in more light into the centre of the trees and assist in the ripening and especially the coloring of the fruit; perhaps to cut down the heavy cropping habits of certain varieties, which tend to bear large quantities of small fruits; or perhaps to open up a close-growing tree and provide more ventilation as a check against certain diseases.

Generally speaking, on the prairies and in northern British Columbia, comparatively little pruning is best. What is done is perhaps best done on most plants in the early spring before growth starts. Dead or very weak branches can be cut out at any season but time is usually saved by doing the job all at once. Certain fruits, especially the red raspberry, which bear on the wood of the previous season should have the canes that have borne fruit removed as soon as convenient after the fruiting season. Certain shrubs such as the lilac, which tend to bloom heavily, will usually bloom more regularly if the seed stalks are removed as soon after blooming as possible. This saves the plant the task of maturing the seed.



Skin specialist develops new Home Beauty Routine!

Clinical Tests Show Amazing Results! 4 out of 5 Gain Softer, Smoother, Lovelier Skin

● If your skin gets dry or rough, if ugly, unattractive blemishes sometimes mar its loveliness... here's some real news for you.

After many years of experimenting with various preparations—lotions, creams, and special applications, a noted skin specialist has successfully developed a simple home beauty routine using just one cream—a greaseless, medicated cream—Noxzema. The specialist selected Noxzema because it provides "balanced lubrication"—supplies both oil and moisture needed by your skin—plus Noxzema's wonderful medication. Hundreds of women used this beauty routine in clinical tests under his supervision with remarkable results.

New Beauty Routine

Here are the 4 simple steps the women followed:

1. **Morning**—bathe face with warm water, cream-wash your face with Noxzema on a wet cloth.
2. Apply Noxzema as a powder base.
3. **Evening**—before retiring, repeat morning cream-wash cleansing.
4. Massage face lightly with Noxzema, pat on extra cream over any blemishes.

Amazing Results

The test was conducted for two weeks. At the end of that time, 4 out of 5

women showed softer, smoother, lovelier skin. Yes, 4 out of 5 were thrilled to discover the marked improvement Noxzema helped bring to their skin.

Read how 2 women helped solve their skin problems



Bette George, glamorous beauty, says: "My skin used to be dry and dead-looking. But Noxzema helped improve it so quickly. I use it every day to help keep my skin fresh and young-looking."

Lovely Pat Barnard always looks 'just right.' "Noxzema is part of my regular morning and evening beauty routine," says Pat. "It certainly helped improve my complexion."



Try this simple 4-step beauty routine yourself—right in your own home. See if you aren't amazed at the results Noxzema can bring to your skin. Unlike most beauty creams, it's a greaseless, medicated formula designed to aid in healing blemishes, and to help soothe and soften rough dry skin. Noxzema leaves no greasy film. See why over 25,000,000 jars of Noxzema are sold each year. See why it's the favorite beauty cream of so many thousands of models, actresses and professional women. At all drug and cosmetic counters. 21¢, 49¢, 69¢, and \$1.39. Get your jar of Noxzema today.



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FP-29

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MONTHLY

Coarse Grains Marketing

Early in August, the Canadian Wheat Board announced its selling policy with respect to oats and barley. It made clear its intention to make use of ordinary trade facilities, including the futures market. Thus the continued operation of the open market in oats and barley appears to be assured, in spite of the fact that the Wheat Board has a monopoly of the handling of all these grains delivered during the current crop year.

As was pointed out on this page a month ago, some open market trading in oats and barley was likely to continue for some time in connection with liquidation of old crop grain which had been delivered by farmers prior to July 31. The bulk of that grain was presumably hedged in the October and December futures and it would take some time to liquidate.

The Wheat Board, faced with the task of selling oats and barley delivered on and after August 1, had to decide promptly on its course of action. Although new crop deliveries began early, it would evidently be some time before substantial supplies were transported by the railways to lakehead terminals. Had the Wheat Board refrained from selling except on a cash basis for grain in terminal elevators, it would have missed the prevailing market for oats and barley for future delivery, where the demand was reasonably strong.

During July and for a time in August there was quite an active demand for spot oats and barley at lakehead terminals as the East was buying and as forwarding merchants wanted to get grain for shipment from the lakehead. Then as August progressed, this cash demand faded out and although buyers were willing to make commitments for forward delivery there was little demand for immediate shipment. The Wheat Board met this situation in two ways. It quoted cash prices for September delivery for specific grades and it began selling in the futures market.

As soon as it began to get actual supplies of new crop oats and barley at lakehead terminals, it also quoted cash prices for immediate delivery, subject to change in respect to market conditions. Thus, buyers had their choice between buying cash grain or definite grades for forward delivery in September, or buying in the futures market on the basis of the regular futures contract.

A year ago, there was a very active demand for both oats and barley for export overseas. There was, unfortunately, nothing of the kind at the beginning of this crop year, for overseas buying was cut down by the lack of dollars on the part of many countries. However, because of limited supplies immediately available and a shortage of feed grains in Eastern Canada, the domestic demand was sufficient to get Canadian prices for oats above levels prevailing in the United States, which country has no present occasion to buy feed grains in Canada. There is a prospect of a reasonably good trade in malting barley with the United States, although the extent of that demand will depend upon the final outcome of the American barley crop in respect to both grade and quality. Eastern farmers

have commenced to buy some American corn for feeding purposes and, for a time, there seemed to be some prospect that Ontario might import some oats from the United States.

Trading In Flax Resumed

Facilities for trading in flaxseed for October, December, and May delivery, for the current crop year were just made available on the Winnipeg market on August 29. While theoretically there was an open market for flax during the whole of the past crop year, trading was brought to a stop early in the crop year when the price fell to the \$4.00 level, at which the Dominion Government was committed by its guarantee to producers to buy all flax offered for sale up to July 31, 1949. Thereafter, all new flax deliveries were sold to the Canadian Wheat Board as agent for the Dominion Government.

The government's resale price was for a time kept at \$4.00, but towards the end of the crop year, it was dropped to \$3.80. There was difficulty in making sales. Exports to the United States, where prices, although dropping, were considerably higher, were embargoed by that country. Overseas exports were all but impossible, because countries in need of flaxseed lacked funds with which to purchase. Domestic sales were slow because it was expected that prices would go still lower. As a result, the flaxseed carry-over at July 31 was well over 10 million bushels, about two-thirds of what has been marketed by farmers during the year, and practically all of it was owned by the government.

Under these circumstances, and the added fact that no floor price had been guaranteed for flax beyond July 31, there was a good deal of hesitation about opening the market for trading in new crop flax. No action was taken in that direction until government plans for a voluntary flax pool were announced, and an initial price basis of \$2.50 per bushel was announced, which would put a floor under the market.

It is supposed that the government flaxseed will be sold on the basis of open market prices. But it seems unlikely that the government flax can all be disposed of for a considerable time and, quite probably, some large quantities will have to be carried over at the end of the current crop year.

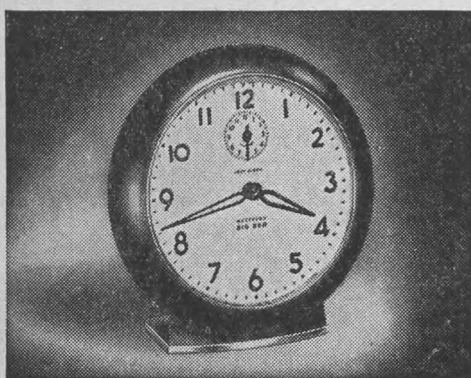
Delivery Quotas

At the beginning of the crop year, the Canadian Wheat Board established delivery quotas on wheat and oats, at the rate of 10 bushels per seeded acre at about one-half of the delivery points in the Prairie Provinces. At other points, where elevator space will presumably be sufficient for the comparatively small crops expected, deliveries were left entirely unrestricted. Already, quotas on wheat have been advanced to 20 bushels at a number of points while elsewhere quotas have been entirely lifted. This process will continue from time to time at points where it appears the quotas are no longer required.

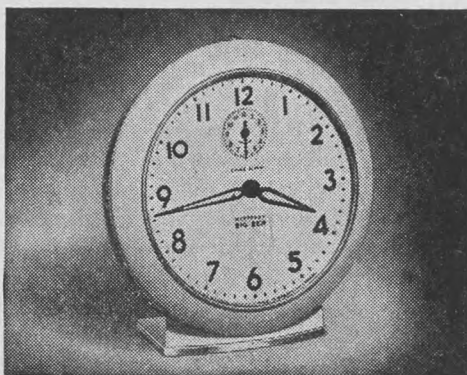
No delivery quotas were established on flax, rye, or barley. With respect to the two grains first mentioned, flax has always been free of quota restrictions. In any event, the produc-

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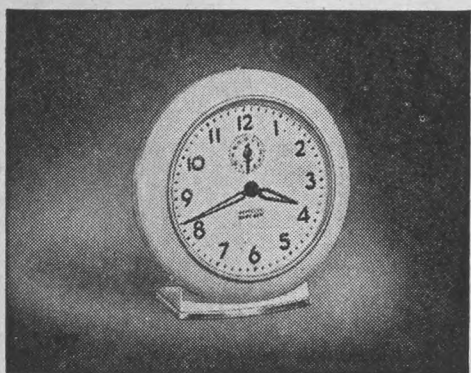
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COMMENTARY

tion of flax and rye this year would be too limited to bring quotas into question.

Barley was left free presumably for another reason, the desire to promote a maximum possible early movement of this grain in order to take advantage of whatever demand prevails for different grades of barley and particularly for barley suitable for malting.

Wheat Carry-Over

The Canadian wheat carry-over as at July 31, 1949, was 98,715,341 bushels as against 77,710,410 bushels at the same date a year ago. This is higher than the carry-over has been since 1945, when it amounted to 258,073,000 bushels.

Of the total carry-over, 42,423,000 bushels were recorded as on farms, about 3,000,000 bushels higher than a year ago, and 16,000,000 bushels higher than two years ago.

A carry-over of close to 100,000,000 bushels is far from representing any burdensome surplus. In fact, the quantity in commercial positions was uncomfortably low, for out of it there was to be taken grain for domestic and export requirements until new crop wheat becomes available. Unless the pipe line of supply, made up of country and terminal elevators and transportation facilities, are reasonably full at all times, the regular export flow of wheat cannot be maintained. In fact, this year in July and August, there was not enough wheat available in terminal elevators to supply cargoes for all the lake and ocean vessels ready to carry wheat, and to meet immediate export demands.

Stocks already on farms at the end of the crop year have been going up for several reasons. Besides ordinary seed requirements, farmers have held back additional wheat partly as a safeguard against crop failures, and in some cases, no doubt, for income tax purposes. In addition, the fact that Western farmers are to receive a uniform price for the five crops from 1945 to 1949 inclusive has removed one incentive for rushing deliveries.

It is generally expected that farm stocks may be largely delivered during the current crop year, the last for which the uniform price basis of \$1.75 has been guaranteed.

United States Crops

Although grain crops in the United States this year are large, they are falling short of the very brilliant prospects which existed early in the growing season. At one time it seemed probable that wheat production would surpass all previous records. The total wheat crop is still estimated at more than 1,100,000,000 bushels. Unfavorable weather, however, shortly before harvest, cut down both the yield and the grade of winter wheat. There is a good deal of light and shrunken wheat, due partly to the hot weather and partly to insect attacks, while, in addition, a good deal of wheat suffered from untimely rains during harvest.

About August 1, it seemed possible that corn might give a record yield of over 3,500,000,000 bushels, on top of a very large yield last year and a record supply of old crop corn on hand as at July 1. Corn prices sagged as a result. However, during the latter

part of August, the principal corn belt states suffered from periods of drought and over wide areas there was not enough moisture to sustain the heavy growth previously experienced. In addition, some alarm began to be felt on account of reports of widespread infestation by the corn borer. Similarly, oats and barley crops, while still promising substantial yields, will be somewhat lighter than was earlier expected.

The United States will still have plenty of grain both for domestic needs and export but the prospect of burdensome surpluses has been lessened and markets south of the line have been strengthened on that account.

Will The British Pound Be Devalued?

Financial papers have been filled lately with discussions of the possible devaluation of the British pound, in terms of American dollars. Such a prospect would have been very alarming to Canadian wheat producers under market conditions which prevailed prior to 1939. In those days, international wheat prices were mainly established in terms of sterling on the Liverpool market. The Canadian exporter sold grain there and received sterling for it and then converted the sterling into dollars. Canadian prices would be depressed if sterling became less in dollars than was formerly the case.

Canadian farmers had a very unhappy experience in this respect in 1931 when Great Britain abandoned the gold standard. After that happened, the tendency was for wheat prices to remain comparatively steady in terms of sterling, but to go down in terms of the Canadian dollar.

The situation was even more remarkable in connection with bacon. The British housewife, at that time, was able and prepared to pay a certain price per pound, for bacon, in shillings and pence, and that price remained comparatively unchanged after Great Britain went off the gold standard and the value of sterling began to decline. However, when these sterling prices were translated into the Canadian equivalent there was a very great loss to the Canadian hog producer.

Marketing conditions are quite different now because the price for Canadian wheat, both under the U.K. contract and under the International Wheat Agreement, is established in terms of Canadian dollars, basis in store at terminal elevators. Thus, if sterling is devalued, it will not immediately mean any decline in the Canadian prices. It will mean, however, greater difficulty on the part of the British Government and the British people in paying for Canadian wheat, because it will take more pounds to buy the same quantity of wheat.

In the long run, of course, a situation such as that might well have a depressing effect on Canadian prices. Immediately, however, there are grounds for satisfaction in the fact that, when the wheat contract with the United Kingdom was made, and when the International Wheat Agreement was drafted, the basic price was expressed in terms of Canadian currency.



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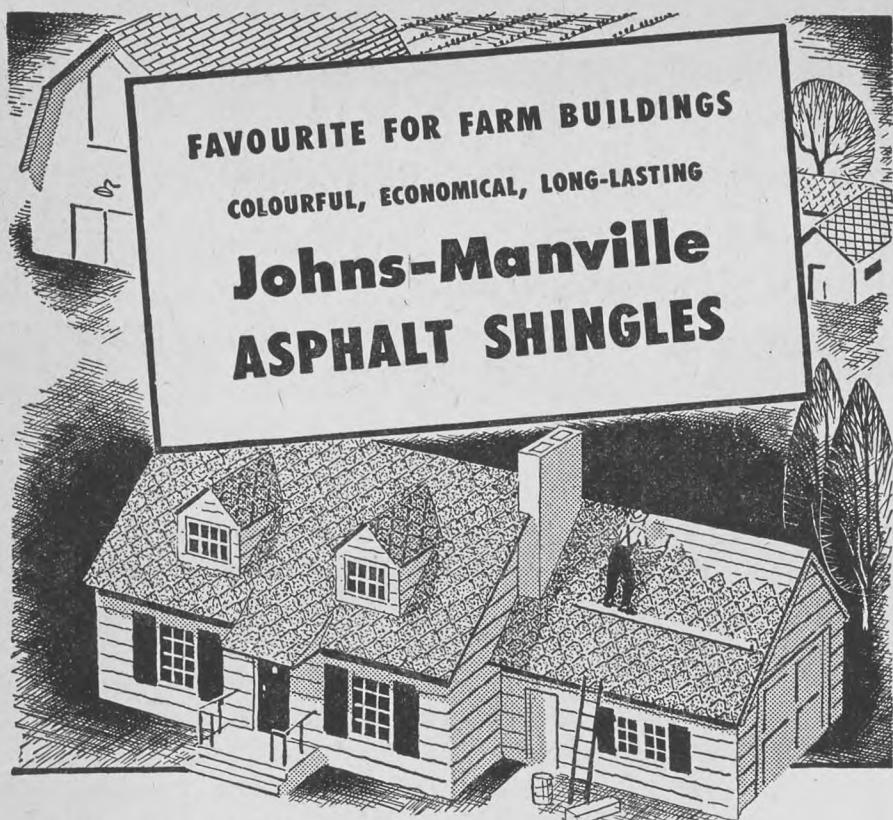
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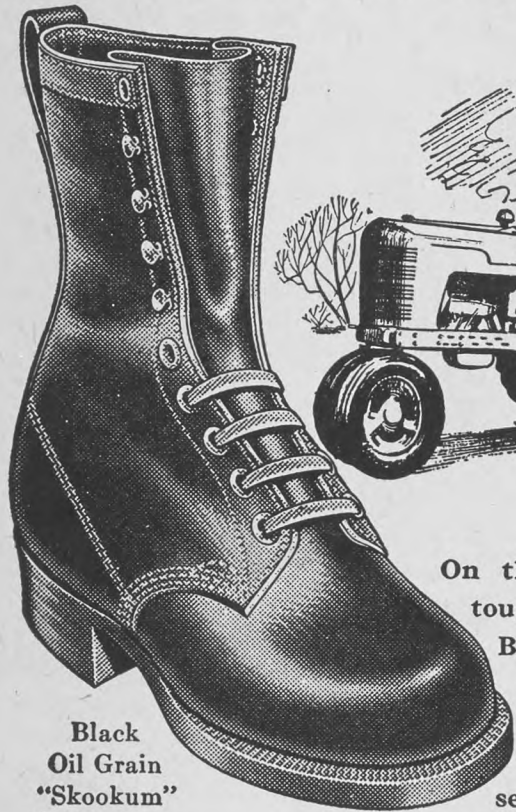


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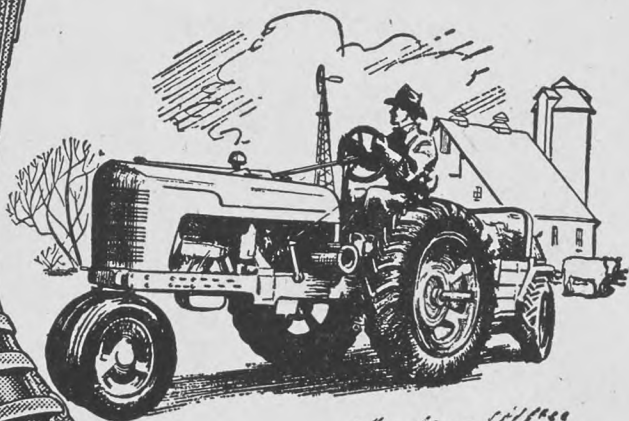
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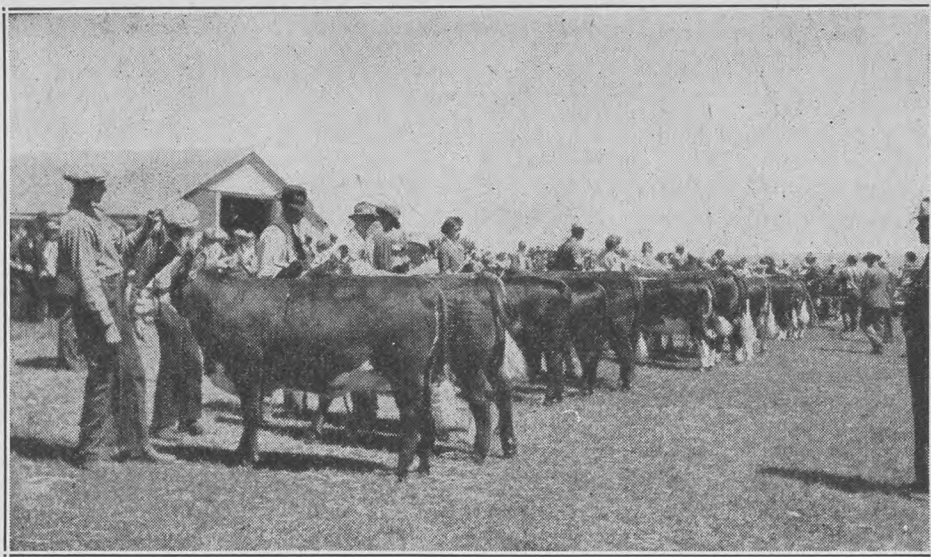
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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



This was "Show and Sale Day" for some Alberta junior beef clubs. This last round-up shows plenty of quality.

Back To School This Fall?

ENTHUSIASTIC young farm people are already sending in their application forms to the Olds and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture in Alberta for this winter's session. For the past few years the applications have been so numerous that some who wished to take the course have had to be put off.

These courses given at Olds and Vermilion are not on a high theoretical level. Similar courses are given at the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Manitoba. The courses in Alberta will be running from late October until early April. In the other two provinces they will go from the first days of November until late March. They are all designed so that young farmers can finish the harvest before leaving the farm, and be back in plenty of time to clean seed before spring work begins.

All of these courses are designed to make a good farmer a better one. Courses are given in crops, livestock, farm mechanics, soils, poultry, horticulture, and a diversity of other farm subjects. Business English is typically given. The Home Economics course, given in the Alberta schools, stresses cooking, sewing, home management, and other equally important subjects. Girls are welcomed in the courses at all of the schools. Some of the girls who have taken courses in crops and livestock and soils, and so on, have made the boys look to their laurels.

It will be six weeks or so before the courses begin but plans should be made soon. The outline of courses and detailed information is available from the principals of either of the Alberta schools for their respective courses. In Saskatchewan write to W. B. Baker, School of Agriculture, Saskatoon, and in Manitoba write to J. W. G. MacEwan, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Manitoba.

If you want to know whether it is worth while, talk to someone who has already taken the course.

Balanced Living

IF young people are to develop into the types of individuals essential to a successful democracy, democratic living must be practised from earliest years. Young people should try to work out a philosophy of desirable home and family living, says Miss Christine McIntyre, Home Economics Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

This suggests that the reasons for human behavior must be studied. Also, the value of homes and families, not only as individuals but as parts of society, must be recognized. Homemaking must be looked on with respect. Homemaking should be recognized as a woman's unique sphere — a sphere requiring as much intelligence and creative effort as work in the field.

The roots of democracy are in the home, where basic character building begins. The development of a real adult, who can take his place in the world, rests with the home and the school. This suggests that these institutions must train the individual young person to be self reliant and to have a desire to make a contribution to society in keeping with his particular abilities. A well informed character, a sense of responsibility, self reliance and unselfishness are all necessary for individual balanced living and a working democratic society.

Club Members And Leaders

HOW much of the responsibility of your club is left to the leader? Who plans the meetings, decides the year's program and introduces the new ideas?

Interested members will not let the leader take on all these jobs. They are part of the fun of being a club member. If you are one of a group of people with similar interests, you enjoy being with them and you want to do things with them. Don't let someone rob you of all this.

Club members want to do their own planning. It is up to the leader to see that they do. He should be interested in the activities of the club but the club should run itself 75 per cent of the time. If the leader considers the members' ideas important, interferes only when necessary and offers suggestions only when they have none, they will learn to go ahead on their own. Praise is his standby.

Most individuals will make good members with the proper encouragement. They will present any ideas they believe to be sound, but will listen to and accept the other fellow's ideas when over-ruled. Each will do his or her part of the "Joe jobs" willingly, whether it be bringing up the chairs from the basement or helping with the next program. The program should be a challenge and everyone should be prepared to join in the responsibility as well as the fun. Nothing is really a chore if you are interested and enjoy being with your associates.

The Man Who Created The Rank Empire

Moral impulse paved the way to commercial success in movie production for Arthur Rank

by SIMON WOLF

HE has a hawklike nose, protuberant forehead, a thin moustache, black hair and a heavy stature; but it is his eyes—dark and intensely penetrating—which intimate at once an extraordinary personality. Joseph Arthur Rank is the creator of a modern empire: the Rank Empire of the British Film.

He still talks of himself as "the plain Yorkshireman, without the gift of the gab." If he does not possess this gift, he is certainly blessed with others, including a genius for organizing on an immense scale. The size of this scale may be judged from the fact that Hollywood, until a few years ago the monopolist of world film production, is now afraid of the competition of the Rank organization.

Rank is a businessman, of course, but not only a businessman. He was very rich even before he became the "film Rank," (his father owned Yorkshire flour mills which ground about one-third of the flour Britain consumes), but he always has been a Methodist and a very religious man. Although rich, he remains austere in his habits. Now a multiple millionaire and film magnate, he is still a kind of missionary.

It seems a far cry from Methodism to the glamour of the film world, but this has been Arthur Rank's way. One day he made the discovery that ten times as many Englishmen go to the cinema as to church. This seeming to him an anomaly, he became obsessed by the idea that religion needed dynamic presentation. As the film appeared to him the best medium for this, he extended his services to the Methodist cause by sponsoring motion pictures with a religious message, and by subscribing capital for the production of short films based on Biblical subjects or on contemporary stories with a moral purpose. They were meant to be suitable for churches and Sunday schools. This was in 1935.

After trying—not very successfully—his hand with the documentary "The Turn of the Tide," he went into partnership with the late C. M. Woolf and formed, in co-operation with him, the "General Film Distributors." In 1936 he bought a 25 per cent share in Universal, thus gaining his first foothold in America. By 1939 he was controlling the Odeon and Gaumont circuits: 600 cinemas in Britain. Then he turned to production.

THAT was a decisive step, of immense importance in the development of the British film. Rank acquired a number of production units and the majority of studios in Britain. His initial aim to sponsor films for the Methodist cause gave place to a broader one: to help in the battle for Britain's economic survival and to tell in films the story of Britain today. Thus he became interested in the film business in countries outside Britain and the U.S. Today he has an interest in the production and distribution of films in 60 countries apart from America and the United Kingdom.

The story of Britain! How well Rank's pictures tell it can be judged from the world success of his films "Henry V," "Brief Encounter," "Odd Man Out," "Great Expectations,"

"Hamlet," and many others. His achievement was praised by Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, in these words: "He has given added prestige, respect and dignity and a new sense of deep-seated responsibility to the British film and the motion picture industry everywhere. To me it is a great pleasure to be associated in an industry with a man of his stature." These words were spoken despite Hollywood's alarm and envy . . .

Even before Rank appeared on the platform, the British film was quite distinct from the American; but Rank widened the gulf further—and this proved a blessing for the British production. He once said to an American journalist: "The great difference between the American and the British pictures is that we seem to go for reality while Hollywood tends to exaggerate whatever it produces. This exaggeration extends to scripts, make-up, lighting, sets and even acting itself. It is a case of reality on one side and artificiality on the other. If we are screening a scene that takes place in a small town our characters must look as if they belonged there, they must not have what is known as Hollywood glamour . . ."

THE British films of today are as near to life as its artistic reproduction can be, and appeal to the public for this reason. Whoever has the opportunity of confronting Hollywood films with life in the United States must notice the divergence; but British films do not afford that disappointment. They are a mirror as true as possible.

It was Sam Goldwyn, the American film magnate, who warned the Hollywood industry in these words: "The British have applied a broader and more international viewpoint than ours, yet they are getting closer to people by reflecting the intimate universality of everyday living. Hollywood has gone too far away from the average person. That comes of being too rich."

What is the secret of Rank's success? He is a good businessman, no doubt, but that alone would not be enough. The important point is that he knows whom to choose as his associates, that he is open-minded where their personal work is concerned, but does not tolerate any shoddy ideas. And that, despite his power, he allows his producers and directors complete freedom in the shaping of a picture, demanding from them only that they should put warmth and personality into their work, and should not be influenced by what is called a box office formula. As it happens, this disregard of the box office proved good for the box office: Rank films make money.

But the dynamo in Rank does not allow him to rest on his laurels as a British film magnate. In addition to his American activities he built up the Odeon Theatre chain in Canada in partnership with local interest, and has opened a new super theatre in Cairo. He also engaged a former associate of Walt Disney, David Hand, to create cartoons, and is competing with "The March of Time" with his docu-

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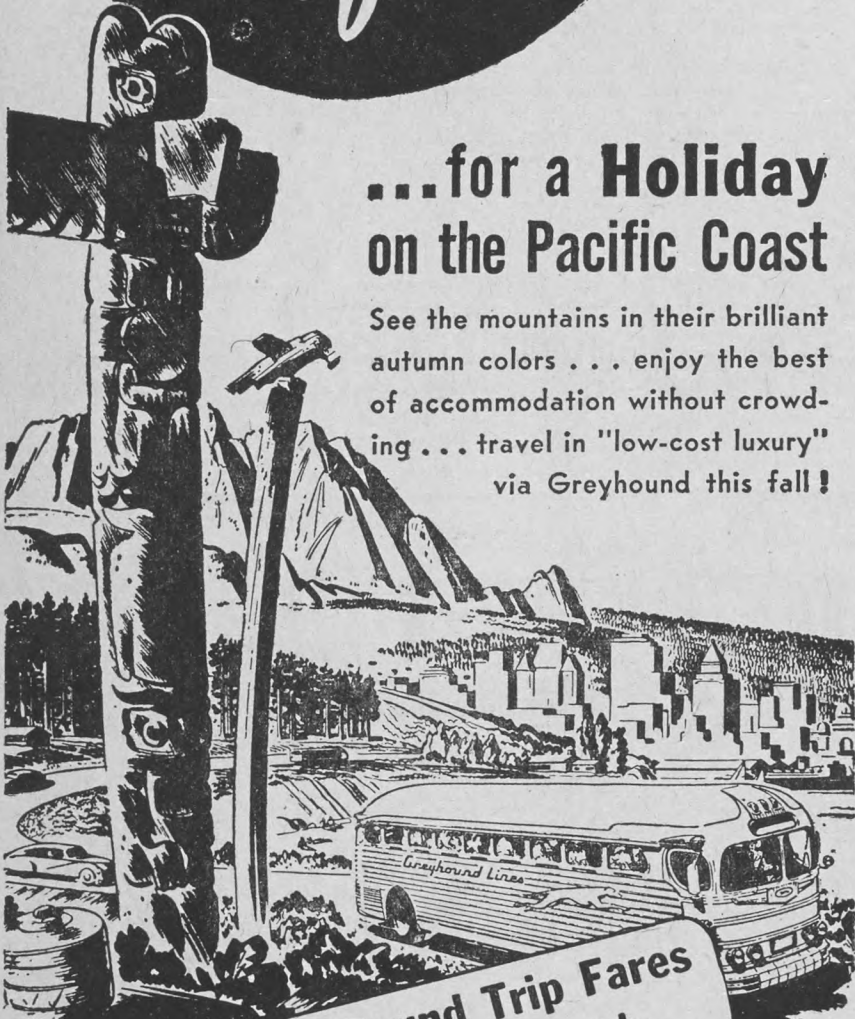
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mentary series "This Modern Age." Is he himself very rich? According to rumors, he is one of the richest men in the world. Just how rich, nobody knows. The American magazine "Fortune" estimates his personal fortune at something between ten and a hundred million dollars. What is known is that the book value of his film properties is well in excess of 200 million dollars.

Rank can certainly afford his fine estate near Winchester, his home at Reigate near London where he breeds pointers and Labradors; but he works harder than most men. Asked once why he rested so seldom, he replied: "It is a matter of time. We must catch up with Hollywood which has a 30-year start on us. So we have to do three days' work in one." He does.

He is also a diplomat. In Hollywood, he flattered the American film production. He wants to be on good terms with Hollywood—and is, despite his competitive drive. But he insists that British films are closer to real life—and he is not alone in this belief.

Thirteen years ago, Arthur Rank knocked at the door of the Brit-

ish film industry with a modest proposition to make short religious films and a burning desire to do something for Methodism. Nobody, outside mill-owners, knew him then. In those 13 years he became so involved in film production that today hardly anyone remembers that he is the son of a rich Yorkshire millowner. But today, as then, Rank still believes in the message which the film can carry. He is still faithful to his old cause, he still thinks that moral power should be the basis of each artistic creation. Let us quote him once more: "I see the film industry developing into a great art, an art which will bring peace to many and happiness to the world. For through pictures the people of one country will get to know the people of other countries and understand them better. And it is through understanding that peace will come to the world."

If these words sound commonplace, one has to bear in mind how he entered the film world.

Millionaire or apostle?
Perhaps millionaire and apostle.

TRAINING A RETRIEVER

If you have a good supply of patience you can have a bird dog to be proud of by the application of this simple procedure

by HELEN DAHL

TRAINING your pup will begin when he is weaned. The basic, but simplified course will be on obedience, beginning with good habits of feeding. Pups under three months should be fed four times a day; three meals a day from three months to six months; and two meals a day from six months until he is a year, succeeded by the one ample evening meal for a mature dog. Good habits of eating mean feeding your pup at the same time and same place daily.

No tidbits in the kitchen or at the table should be handed out. You may give him the rare biscuit in the course of his training for a good workout. But as the pup becomes older, his master's praise will please him just as much, and be better for him. In establishing these good habits of feeding, you are winning the pup's trust in you, and his desire to serve and obey you.

If he is to be allowed in the house, this early education will include seeing that he is housebroken. Take him out frequently at first. Soon he will associate his need with the journey outside, and ask of his own accord to be let out.

Your pup should have a place of his own, with a rug, close to the family. At this age he needs lots of affection and companionship, which you will give him, because you do not want a whining pup. Therefore you must go to his particular corner and give him the attention he craves and needs. If he strays out of his place and makes a nuisance of himself, carry him back. Let him see that he has made a mistake, and is being corrected. After you have done this a few times, point to his rug, and say, "Down." If he doesn't catch on, pick him up and put him there. But the first time that he returns to his rug at your command, have that biscuit ready for him. Soon you will only have to point to his rug, and he will return to it.

During this phase of his house training, there will be guests coming

to your house. The lively curiosity and protective instinct of your pup will send him bounding to investigate. Here the same method, returning him to his place, should correct this sufficiently and yet not destroy these very fine traits in your pup.

You are going to exercise and play with him in your own yard, but his first exercise in public should be on a long leash. During these walks, he should have full freedom of the leash. As he becomes older, shorten the leash, until it brings him close to your side. When he has learned to walk willingly like that, teach him the meaning of the command, "Heel," as you control him with your hand on his collar. Then leave him free and see if he will heel without leash or hand restraint. He invariably will, but if he bounds away, bring him back to hand control immediately. Then try again.

IT is easy to teach him to sit. I have seen Labrador pups, under two months, sit at command. They learned from seeing their mother sit for a biscuit. Nine little black pups would sit with patient eagerness for the small biscuit that followed their evening meal. There was a little difficulty at first. A little female, Lady, would head the lineup, but during the time the other pups received their biscuits, she would whisk back of them, and be at the end of the line, waiting for the second biscuit.

The formal method for teaching a pup to sit, is to press down on his hind quarters, accompanied with the command, "Sit." Now along with the command, "Heel," the command "Sit" should be used when you take your pup for an outing. So that when you stop to talk to a friend, your dog will show his good manners by obeying this order.

After six months, you can begin a more intensive training. But your dog is still a pup, and every lesson should have its preliminary play, and concluding frolic. Don't make the lesson

too long, or expect your pup to have it perfect the first time.

Now you are going to teach him to "Stay." Have him sit, and move away from him. His instinct will be to follow you. Keep bringing him back, and moving away until he obeys the command "Stay."

You'll know that you have perfected this at the time when you can move a good distance away from your pup, and while you are bouncing a ball, although he is eager to play with it, he remains where he is. Or you can order him to stay, and disappear into the house. If he is still there when you return, you may be sure he is out of the kindergarten class.

ALONG with his early exercising, running to develop his speed and muscles, he should be asked to jump obstacles. Begin this with low hurdles in your back yard, working to higher ones. When you are giving your pup workouts with the dummy, he must be encouraged to do high jumps with the dummy in his mouth.

A puppy can begin his swimming at an early age. By the time he is a year old, he ought to be a strong swimmer, and enter boldly any body of water. And of course, part of your pup's training to retrieve should include fetching dummies thrown out on the water.

You will not have to teach him to retrieve. He has proved by now his natural instinct to do so, by bringing to you objects he has chosen to retrieve. Rather you are going to train him to retrieve, how and when, only those objects you have chosen.

Dummies will be necessary, having the weight and substance of a game bird. Some trainers tie feathers around the dummy to make the illusion more complete. Show your pup the dummy, let him get a good smell of it, then place it gently in his mouth in the correct way a game bird should be carried by a retriever. Do this a number of times. Then place the dummy on the ground, and ask him to pick it up. If he takes a wrong hold, correct it at once. But don't let your pup worry the dummy.

The next step is to throw the dummy a short distance away, and command him to "Fetch." He may bring it back at once, but if he doesn't, call him back to "Sit," and throw the dummy again. When he has learned to fetch, teach him the finer points of having him sit to present the dummy, and deliver to your outstretched hand.

When he is ready for his higher education, training with the whistle and the gun, you will take him to the country. You are going to teach him the combination of whistle and signal, in preparation for the actual hunting fields, where he will be out of range of your voice. Similar workouts should be given in a field, and by a lake, or a good-sized pond or creek.

Commence this course by reviewing the commands he has learned, and blowing the whistle each time that you give him an order. This will teach him to recognize the whistle as an alert signal to await a command. He will learn that the hand patting your hip, is "Heel," that the hand down,

with a pointed first finger is "Sit," a swift downward move of the arm, hand out is "Down," an arm extended in front, palm upwards is "Stay," but most interesting to him will be that of the hand, with its first finger pointing to the field, meaning "Fetch."

In addition to these lessons, he will be taught that the whistle and hand beckoning means, "Come to me at once," the hand motioning him on means "Farther afield," and he will learn that the whistle and a hand motioning him to right or left will help him pick up the scent of the dummy sooner, if he does as directed.

These lessons will be in conjunction with the use of the dummies. Throwing the dummies in this later training will be done by an assistant. Now your teen-aged boy or girl can join the sport. Some handlers clap their hands loudly once to introduce the sound of a gun shot, when the assistant throws the dummy. The same introduction may be used when you are training your dog to find the hidden dummy, which is the basic training in teaching your dog to retrieve a bird that is shot down and out of sight.

EDUCATING your dog to work under gun fire is the course that prepares him for the actual hunting field. But if as a young pup he is not alarmed at the loud clap of the hands, or if he has not been frightened by a gun fired close to him before he has sensed what it is all about, he will not be gun shy. Just give him credit for that inherited wisdom and eager instinct to retrieve. Besides you can count on his loyal affection, and his desire to serve you to counteract any nervous feelings he may have.

Show him the empty gun, raise and lower it to the positions it will be in when you are hunting, and click the trigger repeatedly. Let your dog satisfy himself by examining and smelling it. Then go out to your favorite country training field. Fire the first shots at intervals, and some distance away from your dog. Have your assistant do the same, and watch your dog's reactions. When he shows only an alert curiosity at the gun shot, he is ready for you to shoot over him.

Send your assistant out on the field, place your dog behind you at "Sit," and fire the gun into the air. When the assistant hears the shot, he throws the dummy. Then you order your dog to "Fetch." He will be prepared for actual hunting when, on being sent to "Fetch," he goes out rapidly, picks up the dummy, returns eagerly with it, and delivers properly to hand.

At his initiation on the hunting field, some trainers advise this coaching. You must shoot down two birds. Leave your dog at "Stay," pick up the closest bird, and return with it to your dog. Give him a chance to study it closely, put it in his mouth and ask him to deliver to your hand. When he has done this, direct him out to retrieve the other bird. If he does this correctly the first time, bravo, you've earned that hunting partner. Give him that biscuit, and lots of praise. For, from now on, for you and your retriever, it will always be, "Happy hunting."



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The Bright Day

Continued from page 7

whistle from the willow. It blew different notes, one high and one low, and he gave it to me to make up for me not getting any Indian stuff.

"Geel!" said Jimmy. He put his stone-knife in his haversack and asked for a blow on my two-toner.

SO we left the farm field and cut down the short-cut path to Big Marsh. By this time we sure liked Corby; he knew the sort of things we wanted to learn. And the day was so grand—I still remember the brightness of it. Even the muddy waters of Big Marsh looked blue and sparkling, and I said so. Corby laughed and agreed. He pointed out a Song Sparrow; I'd never noticed its song before, but when Corby made us listen, we suddenly discovered that the little bird could make real music! Farther on we caught sight of a bird scurrying across a small mud-flat. Corby pursed up his lips and made a pretty chain of whistles.

"I know that one!" Jimmy cried. "I hear it every time we come here!"

"That's the song of the Sora Rail. Try imitatin' it, just for fun."

The rail we'd seen suddenly answered us from the reeds, then another one farther over whistled too. It was quite a thrill, being able to make the birds answer back. I remember thinking that I'd learned something special.

We walked on down the sand spit, and finally we came across an old boat half buried there. We sat on its seats, resting a minute. That's when I thought about lunch; I opened my haversack and pulled out the sandwiches. So did Jimmy. We looked at Corby, but he was staring out across the slough.

"Haven't you got any lunch?"

"No, sonny. Today I came out to enjoy a different kind of food."

He waved a hand, as though he meant the sky, the birds, and everything about that sunshiny day.

All this time Jimmy and I had been having an extra good time because of Corby, so here was our chance to pay him back. Jimmy made the half-sign to me, and I nodded. We each split our lunch and handed half to Corby. He was really hungry, too—said he hadn't eaten much lately. I wondered if he didn't have a job; else why was he off having a holiday on a Saturday when most men are busy?

AFTER lunch, we took it easy for a while. Some ducks were on a sand beach a little way over, and Corby imitated their contented sounding quacks. He said we could tell what was going on around us just by listening to the different bird and animal calls. A squirrel wasn't too reliable, scolding over the least thing that annoyed it, but a beaver's tail-slap on the water always meant something special. A blue jay's scream was worth heeding, and so was the startled Craannnnk of the Great Blue Heron.

One special thing I remember. It happened after we left the boat and went exploring along the mainshore. We'd gone into an aspen grove where I stubbed my toe on something hard. It turned out to be an old bone, then Corby dug it out and said:

"Look, boys—a buffalo skull! One time buffaloes roamed all through this district, hundreds and thousands of them. I once read a piece where it said there was eighty million buffalo living in North America before the white men came. Funny thing, too—the book said that the first American buffalo seen by a white man was in a cage! That was back in 1519—twenty-seven years after Columbus discovered America. The white man was a Spaniard called Cortez; he saw the buffalo in a zoo kept by the Inca Indian King, called Montezuma. Funny—eighty million buffalo roamin' wild then, yet the first one seen by a white man was cooped in a cage!"

He shook his head, staying quiet a moment.

Jimmy was just as keen on this stuff as I was. He helped me put that buffalo skull in my haversack. It was pretty heavy, but Jimmy said he'd spell me off half the time. We wanted to tack it up above the door of our clubhouse—that is, up in Jimmy's barn. Corby saw what we were doing, so he took the loaded haversack and slung it over his shoulder.

It was after we'd climbed to the top of the hill back of Big Marsh that we saw the wild geese. Corby sighted them first, a black V of birds away up in the sky. He cupped his hands and gave a barking sort of call. The birds answered at once, then they circled back above us. Corby was real pleased when the flock planed down and landed out in the middle of Big Marsh.

"Ah, that's fine!" Corby said. "Every spring I've watched for them—I hoped I'd see them today. Boys, the wild geese are the finest birds of all—the wisest and the wildest. The



"Milton, I wish you'd take this flood a little more seriously!"



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very sight of 'em, away up in the skies of spring, always makes a man feel good to be alive and free!"

JIMMY and I stared at him: Corby was crying! Soon after that we left the hill, with him clearing his throat as though he had a cold. When we started for home and reached the fork where the trail joins the main highway, Corby stopped.

"I'll just say goodbye to you now," he told us, handing me the loaded haversack. "It's been good fun, having you boys along. You've certainly helped me enjoy my holiday."

He shook hands with us. We were just kids, so shaking hands was something we didn't do often. But we felt pleased about shaking hands with Corby. Only we wanted to know where we'd meet him to go on another hike.

"I'm afraid this is the last time, boys—I'm going away."

We felt pretty bad about that. Jimmy told me on the walk home that Corby was about the finest man he'd ever met, barring his Father. I thought so, too.

But when I told Dad about our day, he raised his head and gave Mother a queer look.

"Was he an elderly man, curly grey hair and rather slight, wearing overalls and a blue shirt?"

"That's him! And he's got sparkly eyes that crinkle, sort of, when he laughs. Do you know him, Dad?"

"I know of him, David. Now go get washed for supper."

Dad went out. Later, he and Mother came to my room. They had me tell them the whole story about our hike once again. I was pretty sleepy by the time I finished, so I didn't understand until the next day.

Jimmy told me. Corby had been locked in our town jail, waiting to be sent to the big prison to serve a long sentence. And on Saturday morning he'd broken out of jail just to go on that walk out to Big Marsh. Corby went back to the police after he left us and gave himself up.

I guess the law is law, but Jimmy and me sure don't like to think about our Corby shut away in jail. We remember how he felt about that gopher we'd caught, and how he felt good when we set it free. And we remember how Corby cried when he saw the freedom-loving wild geese for the last time.

THE END.

Peace Tower

Continued from page 4

a press conference, after the war started. Sir Somebody So and So said, in a stupid, stuffy way, that of course, the Germans must not hear about this. Yet there, in the very front row of reporters, was the Trans Ocean reporter, whose full-time job was to file news of America to Germany. Sir Somebody looked awfully foolish when the story came out. I suggest that we too would look awfully foolish if we tried banning anybody.

So Sim Shcherbatykh sits at his desk, pounds out his dispatches in Russian on his typewriter which only prints Latin script, and hustles them off to Moscow. He comes and he goes, like any other reporter. But these days, quite innocently, he is strong enough to stop even the United States Minister of War from talking.



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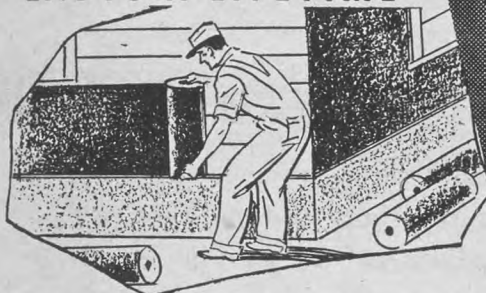
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Bird Life In The Garden

The early bird gets a better diet than worms

by GILL SHARK

THE trials of Christine A. McLean with her strawberries and robins (*Guide*, August) prompted me to record my own experiences with berries in a city garden. If a farm lady has trouble where the wild fruit is available for the vitamin-conscious robins, what about the city gardener who prides himself on growing the biggest Senator Dunlop strawberries in the block?

My own garden was, but definitely, either a hangover from boyhood in the country or a labor of love. Possibly it was inspired by the fact that I married (and wisely, too, they tell me) a country-born-and-bred girl. Maybe it was a result of all three factors.

Anyway, the garden (150 feet by 33 feet) went with a wartime house. The house was bad enough, but the garden was worse. Quack-grass, sow thistle and Canada thistle grew shoulder high. There wasn't a square inch clear of couch-grass. In between the business of earning a living, it took me the better part of two years to clean it—by the simple process of digging it up, one spadeful at a time, shaking out the roots and picking even the quack-grass buds. Then I used a garden fork to dig it all over once more. Memories of farm youth taught me the folly of doing a rough job, particularly where I was going to plant my berries and fruit trees.

Our street has a beautiful boulevard, lined with native balm. The city sawed off all the tops and limbs of the balm (to give that rounded effect) and the robins found their housing situation vastly improved. Every day I dug, a couple of pairs of robins kept me company, pulling up earthworms, of which there were plenty. I got very attached to the birds, and they to me. The second year they did me the honor of moving their nests within flopping distance of the garden.

Cutting the story short, both my strawberries and Chief raspberries flourished on the loveliest earth I have ever seen, two feet in depth. I took great joy in walking out through the garden of an evening. The robins took even greater joy in patrolling it all day. I grew sentimental watching them drinking water from a broad cabbage leaf in the evening after I had watered everything. That was before the strawberries ripened.

After the usual grief of trying to

scare them away, I bought some cheesecloth netting for the strawberries. It definitely was not satisfactory. The wind lifted it. Berries moulded under it. When I lifted it too high, the robins moved in under it—three hours before my usual rising time. When one of their greedy young offspring got caught under it, the birds raised a howl for me to rescue it. I did so—but not without remembering how early game hunters in America used to sell robin as "upland snipe." In the country, drought conditions were bad and frost had ruined the wild fruit crop, and my father-in-law was being besieged by great clouds of robins (who did not get quite the spoiling they got from the nature-starved city "farmers").

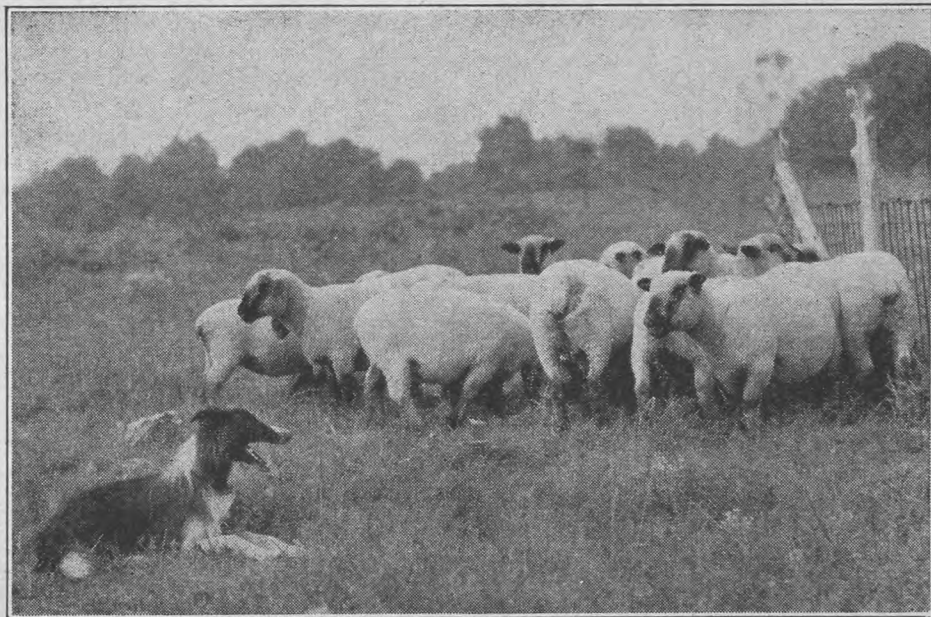
However, luck was with me. In the course of my wanderings I met a fellow from Calgary who, when he had asked how I was making out, looked at me with great surprise. "Why, my dear chap," he said, "strawberries and robins are no problem. Just put in a few pegs around your strawberry patch and string black thread tightly about the patch. Criss-cross it a few times, too. Then when a robin bumps into that invisible thread it scares the daylights out of him and he'll leave it alone."

I was suspicious, but my acquaintance insisted that was what they did in Calgary.

I tried it. And it works. There's no problem at all.

However . . . the robins have now adopted a very injured attitude and have taken to the raspberries. It is impossible to cover these. Black thread is out of the question. Across the road, my neighbor manages to hold his own in the raspberry war by getting three kittens each spring and turning them loose in the raspberry patch. My wife let me get one, but it wouldn't go near the raspberries. I tried teaching it what a robin is, getting down on my knees and trying to sic it on a thieving robin like a dog. The kitten just kept purring and arching against my face. Several times the neighbors have found me in this attitude and I notice our better friends are taking pains not to annoy me, meanwhile giving my wife very sympathetic looks.

I have abandoned the idea of cats among the raspberries and am searching for that fellow from Calgary again.



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Similkameen

Continued from page 12

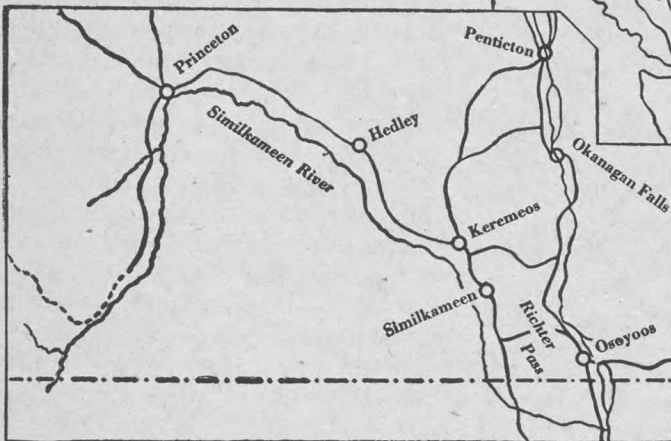
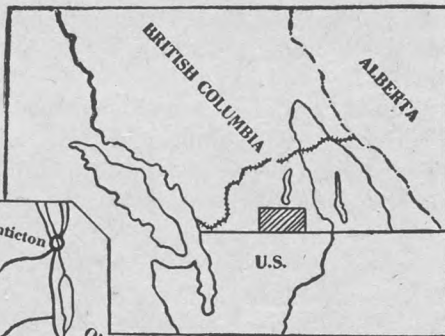
Mrs. Tweddle said that many of the labels were lost from some of the earlier plantings. Some of the earlier trees have been top-worked to better varieties. The Tweddles also run from 400 to 500 cattle.

Fruit planting, however, is increasing rapidly in the Valley, which is irrigated from the Similkameen River. How much further irrigation development can take place, however, is uncertain. The Similkameen is an international river, from which farmers at Tonasket in the state of Washington get irrigation water. Last year the river flooded and Cawston (lower down) was evacuated, the inhabitants having to take to the bench land for about ten days.

Mrs. Tweddle told me that she could no longer estimate with any accuracy, the number of farms, farmers or people in the Valley. Some fairly large acreages of canning crops, such as tomatoes, are being grown. She herself grew as much as 200 acres of tomatoes when Dominion Cannery had a cannery at Keremeos. She dis-

continued this crop, however, when the price was cut severely; and in fact the cannery was shut down and the machinery trucked out.

Perhaps I was as much impressed and surprised by the extent and variety of its production as I was at the rugged beauty of the Valley. Entrance to it by way of Richter Pass was certainly very impressive from this point of view, and as we drove up the Valley, with the river almost hidden at one side, and with unexpected, large, commercial orchards coming into view, surprise increased. The farms looked prosperous, as perhaps they might be expected to look in these times. After leaving Keremeos and Mrs. Tweddle, with her rich store of experience, it was with that satisfaction which accompanies an interesting new experience that we found our way back over the new highway into the Okanagan and left behind us the Big Water, as the Indians called the Similkameen River.



The map in the large rectangle shows the towns named in this article. The square in the small map above shows the area covered in the large rectangle to the left.

Pangman Community Project

Co-operation provides sports facilities

by ED HILLMAN

PANGMAN will have a skating and curling rink next winter. It will because the people of that district realize the need for a rink and because they know how to get things done by community effort.

Residents of Pangman have for a long time recognized the urgency for winter recreational facilities. They know that for developing both the minds and bodies of growing boys and girls nothing can take the place of the small town rink.

Definite action was taken by the members of the Pangman branch of the Canadian Legion when they held a meeting early this spring. What, they asked themselves, would be the best way to raise money for a rink such as they needed? And since they were at that very moment in the midst of a great stretch of farming land the answer came easily. They would earn the money through farming.

The idea was received thankfully by the community. Cash donations were quickly forthcoming until plenty of money was on hand to purchase enough seed oats to cover 125 acres.

Charlie Kessler, an old-timer who still is interested in the welfare of the children in his district, immediately offered the use of a tract of his land. Situated about two miles from Pangman, this land is made up of some of

the best soil in the province, the kind of soil that has been known to yield up to eighty or ninety bushels of oats per acre.

THE problem of seeding the grain was soon disposed of. Farmers from all over the district volunteered to leave their own work and bring their equipment to help with the task. Eight were chosen and promptly at one o'clock on May 9 the job was begun. They used the most modern machinery available, and before night had finished seeding the 125 acres.

Now farmers have undertaken to give their time to harvest and thresh the crop and deliver it to an elevator. There are to be no overhead expenses—all the money received from the sale of the grain will be used for the construction of the rink.

Tentative plans call for a closed rink with several sheets of curling ice and a large skating arena. All labor will be donated, the only expenditure going for materials. It is hoped the building will be completed early in the winter.

Pangman has always been a leader for Saskatchewan in community projects. Its people are co-operative and industrious, ever on the alert for some way of improving their district. This is well demonstrated by their latest endeavor.



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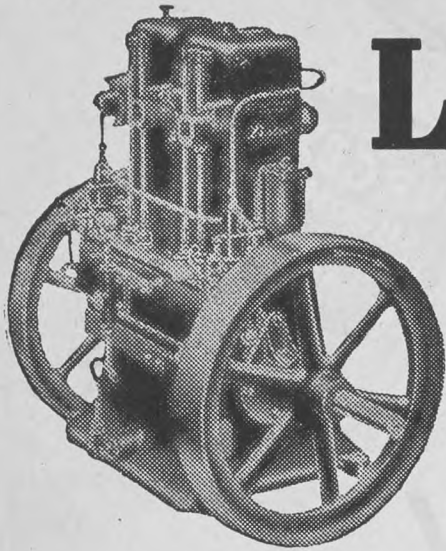
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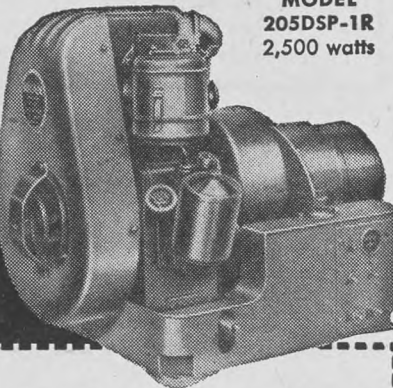
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Don't Tame Pets

Continued from page 8

kindly Spotty grew suddenly mean and restless as November came along. He began butting the fence and the dog and even children passing on the road to school. Obviously he was chafing under his confinement, but apparently he had no sense of how to return to the valley and bushland and his own kind. Either we had to destroy him or take him away. Naturally, under the circumstances, we chose the latter method. Yet even then it was a grim decision to make, for while we sat indoors discussing where we should take him, he wandered up to the window, wanting the youngsters to come out and play.

PERHAPS if we had released him at a different season of the year, he might have fared better. As it was, we put him in a sleigh-box, drove him along an unused bush trail for several miles and let him out into the twilight. I fired the gun off to frighten him, and he bounded over the fence into the bush.

The next day in town, however, I heard two young hunters in the pool-room telling how a beautiful four-pointer came walking along the old creek road towards them that morning, how easy it had been to bag him.

No matter how we delude ourselves, few animals ever really take to captivity. Go to the zoo some day and watch how the coyotes stalk around their cages, how the captive badger tries to make himself happy by digging in the dirty sand. Even on the reserves and parklands, which afford natural environment for protected animals, it seems, sometimes, that the big deer and moose and even buffalo want to be free. At certain seasons of the year, the spring and autumn especially, they will pile along the fences like range horses hungering to get back to the hills.

It is true that certain animals, such as baby beavers, skunks and bears, will tame easily. But the best policy for nature lovers to follow is not to make such animals captive. Bears often make nuisances of themselves in parks because they have become so tame, but by the same token many of them have to be shot by the park authorities because they are so intimate with human beings that they are no longer safe.

For a good many years I had a number of different birds and animals that had become so used to me that they were practically tame. One of these was a mother skunk, who had a den on a sunny slope, over which I passed to go fishing. At first she was quite wary of me, but after I started throwing her magpies and rabbits which I shot on my way to the river, she soon began to wait for my daily approach. Then she began to climb the hill to meet me; but if a friend was coming with me, she kept close to the den. In the summer, half a dozen

young skunks appeared on the scene, and by September, the mother and her seven growing babes were coming as much as half-a-mile to meet me every day. Had I taken those skunks into captivity, however, I am sure they would not have been such natural little entertainers and comedians, nor would we have had the same mutual respect for one another. Many animals, when caged, forget how to protect themselves or get their own food, and so the pets of so many summer camps often are quickly killed off by enemies when the campers leave, or else they die of starvation. In other cases, their spirits are broken and they pine for the wild life.

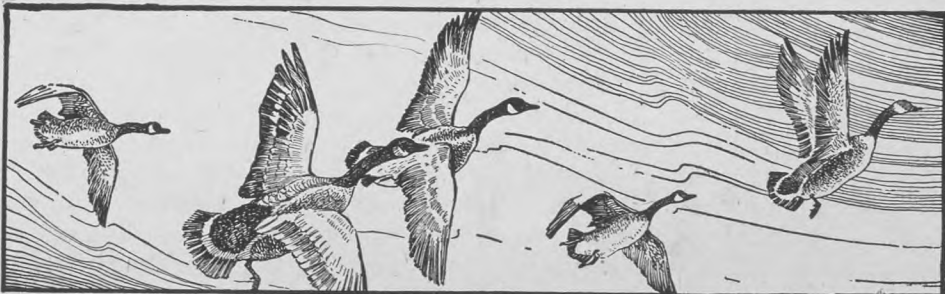
The most unforgettable story of this latter is very personal. It is the story of a dog called Zero that was half-coyote and continually torn between love of man and the call of his own kind. He was given to me by a homesteader in the Alberta bush country who used to dig out coyote pups in the springtime and raise them for their pelts, some years back. The other half of Zero's ancestry was black and brown mongrel.

He was a good-for-nothing mutt, but I took to him because I was very young and he was the best dog I had for the trapline. Very rarely did he bark, but he could sense the approach of either animals or humans a long distance off; then his hackles would rise, and he would growl softly in his throat. When the intruder was a human being, Zero's growl was indifferent. If a moose or deer was passing within range of the cabin, he would emit short, excited yelps. If it was a lynx or some other fur, he would growl steadily, keeping his eyes fixed on the intruder until I came with the gun. He was a killer and a one-man dog.

VERY early in life he exhibited signs of strange restlessness. Sometimes at night he would chase rabbits till sunrise. Before he was three, he used to lug home partridges and prairie chickens which he killed by stalking them under willow copses, then springing on them and catching them as they became entangled in the overhanging branches. I taught him to avoid traps, snares and poison, because many dogs lose their lives each year by these death lures.

When the coyotes returned to their old haunts along the Athabaska river, Zero used to sit outside my window night after night and howl his answer back to their baying. Eventually he left one night, when the coyotes were yapping out in the stubble fields, and a few mornings later a neighbor saw him on the windswept ice of the river, heading half a dozen coyotes. Two weeks later, I opened the door one morning, and there he sat, thin and lean, with the slink of the coyote in his every movement. Uncertainly he wagged his tail, his eyes half doubting, still half-loyal.

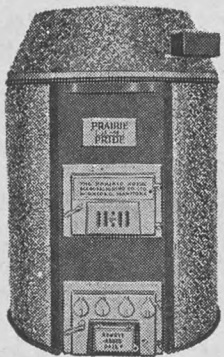
For a month, he was crazy to be with me; then one night when the



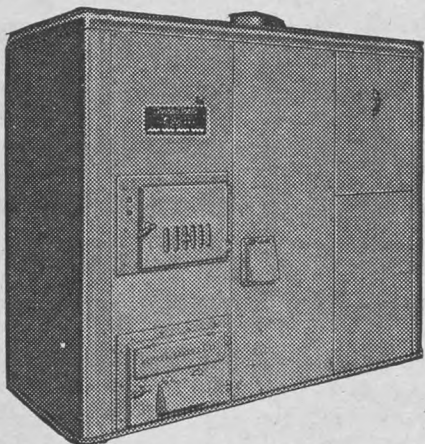
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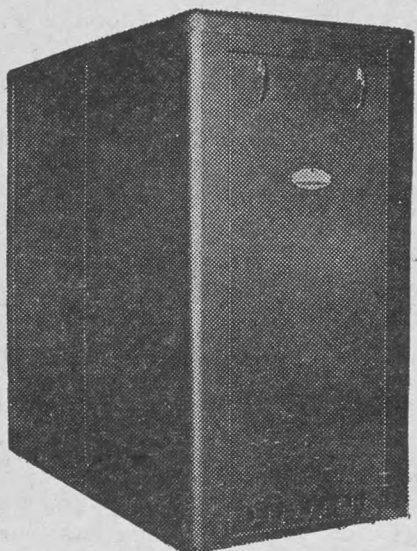
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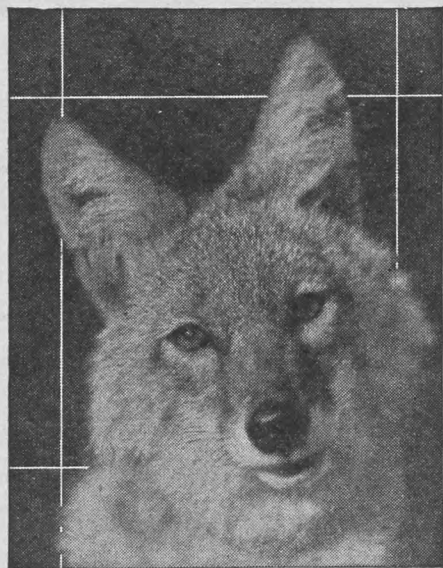
killer-howling of the pack sent him into absolute ecstasy, he deserted me again. I figured the coyotes would kill Zero, for they often howl to lure a dog far away from the house for an easy kill. For two weeks I heard nothing about the dog, but another trapper told me the coyotes were getting awful smart, refusing to touch his bait and shying clear of his snares.

"You'd think somebody was spooking them," he said.

I thought maybe somebody was—the dog I'd trained to avoid sets.

About a month after he went away, he returned, shame-faced and gaunt and cringing. Had I known for sure what he was doing, I might have killed him before he started leading raids on farm stock. As it was, I tied him up for the rest of the winter; and every time the coyotes yipped, he raised his muzzle to the skyline of spruce and howled and bayed back at them, and sometimes he even buried his muzzle in the snow and wept.

I COULDN'T keep him tied up forever, though, and as soon as I turned him loose, he started wandering off, then returning to me when he wished. Now, however, he had learned how to forage without man's help. His coat grew sleek and long-haired. He slunk away when neighbors approached, and in a dozen little ways showed that he was reverting to the wild. The following winter he left me for good, and several trappers sighted



An unreliable pet.

him running with the pack. I set out to shoot him down, and he must have sensed it, for I couldn't catch up with him or the coyote pack.

In the middle of winter, I wakened one morning to hear a scratching at the door. When I went down and opened it, Zero—or what was left of him—was lying huddled on the steps, torn and bleeding. Apparently he had tangled with another leader or possibly with a wolf, or perhaps even a pack of wolves, for Zero was a powerful animal. Anyhow, they had slashed him to ribbons, and it was a wonder to me he had managed to crawl so far.

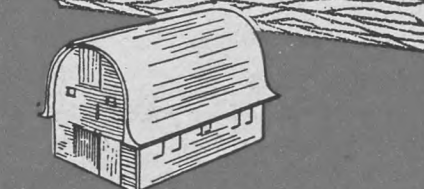
When he died, I swore off any more animal pets. It took us thousands of years to domesticate those hanging around the barnyard now. To cage up the curious creatures that watch us at work or play is to confine them to an unnatural habitat, break their spirit and their ability to look after themselves. It is much better to observe them and conserve them in the freedom they themselves are used to and love — and there are much less regrets, I find.

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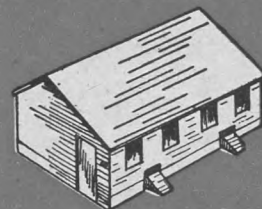
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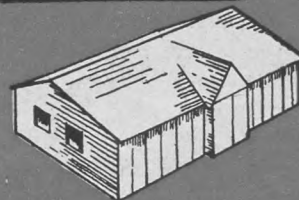
Decide now on the buildings you have long dreamed of for your farm, then ask your nearest lumber merchant for suitable plans. He will be able, too, to supply expert advice as to the type, quantity and cost of the lumber best suited for the job.



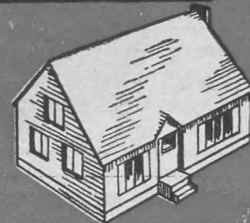
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MAKING SOFT SOAP

Soft soap, or jelly, is easily prepared from hard soap, such as produced from Gillett's recipe. Simply cut 1 lb. of hard soap in small pieces; put in a pan; add 8 quarts of water, and boil until soap is entirely dissolved. Pour into any suitable container. When cool, the soft soap will be ready for use.

SEMI-BOILING PROCESS

This is an alternative to the "cold process" for soap-making (as given on each Gillett's tin). The required ingredients are: 4 lbs. of fat; 1 oz. of borax; 10 oz. of Gillett's Lye (the contents of 1 small tin); 9 quarts of

water. Dissolve Gillett's and borax in 1 quart of cold water. Add fat to remaining 8 quarts of water and heat. When all fat is melted, add slowly the dissolved lye and borax. Simmer slowly, stirring well, for about 2 hours. When the soap mass has come to a thick consistency, remove and pour into mold. Allow to stand for 3 days before cutting.

NAPHTHA SOAP

Use the semi-boiling process. After removing from heat, allow to cool for half an hour, then mix in thoroughly 1/2 cup of kerosene. This makes ideal naphtha cleaning soap for floors, heavy laundry, etc.

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The Purple Turk

Continued from page 10

was extremely nervous. "Okay, kid! I'll take yuh on!"

Bill reached for the loudspeaker mike.

"Ladeeees an' gentsssss. In-tro-dooc-in' your own local wrestler: Joey Danners! He's gonna wrestle me for the fifty-dollar purse. Two falls outta three, winner take all, loser take nothin'. An' Joey—y'gotta understand that the show won't pay no doctor nor hospital bills if I bust your arm or leg or break yuh clean in two. Heh?"

A girl's voice gasped: "Joey!"

Danners turned quickly and made a reassuring gesture.

"Sure, sure," he agreed, with a forced laugh. "I understand all that."

"That's good!" growled The Purple Turk, trying to spot the girl who had gasped. "Yeh! That's good, kid! Folks, this boy weighs a hunnerd an' eighty-seven pounds. He's strong, too. Maybe I'm a fool t' take him on. Maybe he'll win that fifty dollars!" He scowled ferociously at the crowd. "Wha' d'you think, huh?" Bill turned swiftly back to the nervous farm boy. "Lis'en, Joey: no dirty fightin', see? You try any dirty holts, you don't get no money—even if you win the bout, see?"

"Yah! Yah!" yelled someone in the crowd. "You're a welsher!"

"Yah! Yah! Yah!" jeered the crowd, angrily.

The Purple Turk scowled at them, then growled into the microphone: "Com' on inside an' see who's a welsher!"

With that final taunt, provocative enough to help the sale of tickets, Bill Munn turned his back on the crowd and led the gangling candidate down the steps into the dressing tent.

"Strip off your duds, boy," he ordered. "We got two or three pairs of trunks here, and one of 'em should fit."

Bill saw that Joey's hands were trembling as he unbuttoned his shirt.

"Don't be scared, kid," Bill said, grinning. "Nobody's going to get hurt. All that stuff outside, that's just show talk to get the crowd interested. You'll be okay."

THEN he turned, sensing a presence. It was Moe Reems, his shaved bullet head almost ape-like in outline. Moe's scarred face was expressionless, but Bill had a feeling that his wrestling assistant had heard him reassure the nervous farm boy. Moe never gave an outsider any kind of a break.

"Speed wants to know who's ref'reein'," Moe said. "Will I do?"

The farm boy started to nod his head, but Bill Munn interrupted quickly: "The crowd wouldn't like that, tell Speed. They'd prefer one o' their own men. Ask Cec Farlow if he'll do it." Then he turned to Joey. "You know Cec?"

"Yes. I'd like Cec to referee."

"That's fine, then." Bill nodded to Moe. "I'm pretty sure Cec'll do it for us."

Moe's thick lips twisted in a scornful grimace. But he said no further word, turning and pushing back the tent flap to dodge his powerful body through the narrow opening.

"Good man, that Cec Farlow," Bill said.

"Yeh," nodded the boy. "Gee—that crowd sounds awful big!"

"There's always a big crowd for the last show." Bill watched the other's white body emerge from the clothing and confirm his previous judgment. The farm boy was strongly built, but slow and muscle-bound. "They yell a lot, too, but don't let them worry you. Just wrestle like it was a game."

The young man pulled on the trunks he'd selected, so Bill turned to lead him out. Then he paused, glancing at the other's clothes and remembering Moe's warped sense of honor.

"Listen, boy," Bill said, dropping his voice to a whisper. "Put your money and watch and other valuables in your jacket. When we get to the ring, give your jacket to some friend to hold for you. That way, there won't be any risks about losing anything. Ahhh—we got some tough characters around, see?"

The boy hurried to follow Bill's advice, his fingers still shaky with nervousness.

"All set, now? Then come along. And don't worry: it's just another wrestling match."

The boy mumbled: "Look, Turk, I—that is—Well, thanks!"

"The name's Bill; Bill Munn. I'm no more Turkish than you are."

"Ohhh?"

THEY went out into the noisy tent enclosure where the spectators were waiting on the darkened bleachers. The place was jam-packed. Speed Haley would be pleased. At fifty cents a ticket, he'd make a real haul on this show.

Sighting the wrestlers, the crowd began shouting. Bill pushed through the men standing in the aisle and reached the edge of the raised and lighted ring. He turned to help Joey Danners through the ropes. But the farm boy had stopped six feet away and was handing his jacket to a girl.

"Oh, Joey—I'm scared!"

Bill saw her lips shape the message, sensing rather than actually hearing her words through the din of the fight crowd. She was a thin-faced girl with a kind of pale prettiness about her. Then Bill saw the heavy shape of her body and turned quickly away. He wished he had not noticed her condition; he had his orders from Speed. Joey Danners didn't have a chance to win the fifty dollars that he and his young wife needed.

Once inside the ring, Bill met Speed Haley's gimlet gaze and briefly nodded in acknowledgment of the unspoken command. There was to be no faked loss tonight; it was all right to lose a bout or two and drop a little prize money during the first part of an afternoon to whet the crowd's appetite for a killing, but this time, it was a straight business proposition. Allow the town wrestler to take the first fall, just for the looks of it, then The Purple Turk had to win. Speed had no intention of parting with the fifty dollars he was counting into Cec Farlow's hand right then.

Cec climbed through the ropes, waving the prize money at the spectators. He carefully re-counted the five ten dollar bills, to the crowd's obvious delight. Cec made a pantomime joke of handing the money over to Joey Danners then and there. The crowd roared its approval while Joey managed a scared smile, overly conscious of the noisy, advice-offering throng.

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Western Distributors

Bill noticed the squat bulk of Moe Reems. Moe was leaning close to Speed, whispering something. Speed's expressionless eyes sought Bill again.

"Moe would like to have my job," Bill thought, and suddenly wished that Moe had it. Bill did not care for the tough-acting that went with fight-show business. Once the novelty had worn off carnival life, he had been soured by its false-fronted fakery and Speed Haley's callous business methods. Bill Munn was an ex-judo expert who had been unable to line up a P.T. instructor's job at any of the larger schools or universities. So when Speed offered him fifty dollars a week to take charge of the wrestling side-show and tour the western 'B' Circuit Fairs, Bill had jumped at the chance. Now, with the summer nearly over, he was completely sick of his Purple Turk impersonation and Speed's crafty ways of coaxing crowds to buy tickets.

"And I'm sick of Moe, too," he muttered.

IN those centres where there were no local wrestlers, Moe took charge of the platform show and Bill Munn pretended to be one of the spectators and challenged the show-wrestler. They staged an act for the benefit of the ticket-buyers but Moe was not above pulling a few dirty holds to annoy Bill. Moe knew that he was strong, and he took a savage delight in hurting people. Once Bill had lost his temper and thrown Moe out of the ring. Since then, Moe had played his game cautiously, but it was obvious that he hated Bill Munn.

"Come 'ere, fella!"

It was Cec Farlow, calling him to the centre of the ring. Cec had the prize money in hand, the two wrestlers were in the ring, and the crowd was impatient for action.

Bill stepped close to the referee and the gangling farm boy. Joey Danners was earnestly listening to Cec's instructions about barred holds, but his eyes kept straying to the girl at the side of the ring.

"Break clean when I order," Cec concluded. "All set?"

Joey extended his hand, remembering sport rules. So Bill shook hands, smiling at the frightened boy. Someone booed. Then the two men sprang apart, leaning forward with hands fanning towards each other in wrestler fashion.

"Just another match," Bill muttered, and tried to forget the girl's white face at the edge of the ring. "Give the crowd a little show, then sew it up."

He closed with the boy, slapping him to the mat. Joey grasped at him desperately, trying hard to work a simple arm hold. Bill twisted easily away, then bunted the kid over and pounced for a scissor hold. But he remembered to fumble it. He let the boy wrap the arm-lock on him and grunted, pretending pain. The boy

was really trying to put on the pressure, too, but Bill knew how to save himself from punishment and rode it out for a little while, giving the crowd something to cheer.

"They always hate the show wrestler," he thought, feeling bitter as he heard the yelling and cat-calls. The crowd believed that he was taking a beating and whole-heartedly approved of his suffering.

Bill threw his body against Joey, upsetting the boy's balance and breaking the arm hold. He bounced back, out of reach. For a moment they were on their feet again, sparring around each other with ready hands. Joey was eager to close. He had gained confidence from the first tangle, obviously believing that he had had Bill at his mercy.

Joey's hands slapped on Bill's wrist, the fingers digging for a hold. Bill let himself be jerked close, then rolled to the mat when the boy applied the arm-lock again. The crowd was standing up now, yelling encouragement to the local wrestler.

"Nail him, Joey!"

"Pin 'im down!"

Well, thought Bill, let him do it. They hadn't had much action, but it would make them feel good to see the local boy win so quickly. So he allowed the excited Joey to clamp on the lock and permitted himself to be forced towards the canvas. He had to be careful, to make it look natural. Men like Cec Farlow and Butch Jameson and others that he had wrestled during the last three days were watching him. They knew wrestling; they'd be quick to spot anything phony.

Gradually Joey forced him matwards and pinned his shoulders down. Cec Farlow was on hands and knees, now, watching closely. And Bill noted the shrewd awareness in Cec's eyes. Cec hadn't been fooled, not for a minute.

"Break!"

The farm boy relinquished the hold. Cec announced that The Purple Turk had lost the first fall. Loudly the crowd cheered, with now and then a boo directed at the side-show wrestler. Bill glanced at Speed Haley, catching the flicker of an eye-lid. He looked quickly away and happened to sight Joey's wife. She looked proud, but still worried.

AGAIN he faced his opponent; again Joey Danners was eager to come to grips. The triumph had given the boy more confidence. Bill could read the other's mind; Joey was telling himself complacently that the fifty-dollar prize was half won. One more fall, and it was all his.

Joey dug in his fingers, whirled close, and clumsily sought to engineer a hand-lock. But Bill wrapped a strong arm around the boy, falling with him and applying a fast toe-hold. With a quick twist, he had the other over on his back. Then Bill clamped on the full power of the wicked hold. Joey gasped and ceased struggling, flattened on the canvas.

"Break!"

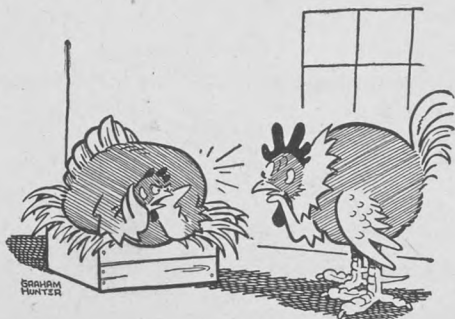
Cec Farlow yelled that Joey had lost the second fall. This time, the crowd booed The Purple Turk and became somewhat abusive. Joey Danners looked dazed; his nervousness and fright had returned. Bill felt a twinge of remorse—his tactics had been too swift and strong. It would be best to prolong the bout at this stage, to give the spectators a little more action for

Start WITH A HART

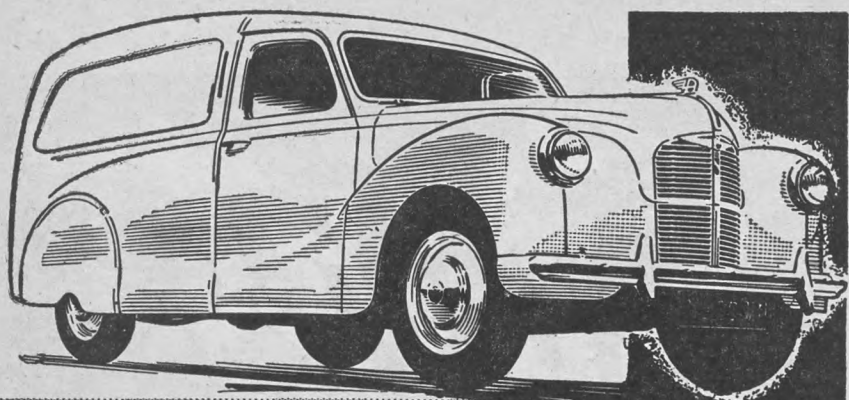


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their money and to help make the match look like a real fight. He avoided Speed Haley's narrowed gaze. And he avoided glancing toward the white face of Joey's wife.

The two men circled each other, with Joey quite cautious this time. The farm boy was gasping for breath, but the side-show wrestler had hardly raised a sweat. This was a daily routine with him.

"Mix it!" yelled some watcher.

"Break his neck!" shouted another.

It was obvious whose neck they wanted broken. Bill smiled grimly, remembering the pleasant and peaceful look of the village under the moonlight beyond the carnival site. And the people were pleasant and kindly natured, too. But a side-show wrestling match was something else again: the spectators loved to see someone get hurt, provided it was not their own man who suffered.

Enough prancing around; it was time for action. He slapped down Joey's guard and knocked the boy to the mat. Joey squirmed desperately, trying to avoid the other's skilled hands. And Bill pretended to slip, allowing the boy to clamp on a leg scissors across his stomach. It was slowly and clumsily done, but Joey got the hold finally secured and began to apply pressure. Bill twisted himself, stiffening his muscles to absorb the force of the other's grip.

The crowd cheered its favorite, urging Joey to kill the Turk. Bill pivoted around, avoiding the mat with his shoulders and giving the over-eager farm boy no chance to gain a better hold. The crowd noise grew. Joey Danners became more excited, pressing his advantage. Bill caught a glimpse of Speed Haley's intent visage, scowling at him. But Moe Reems was grinning in a nasty way.

Bill bounced himself on his hands, forcing the whole weight of his body against Joey's hold. The scissors grip broke quickly, freeing the side-show wrestler. Joey scrambled out of the way, bewilderment on his face. For a moment the boy had thought he was winning, but now he felt the sure skill of Bill's grip, forcing him over and back. Twisting madly, Joey jerked away and broke loose. He was nervous again, desperately aware of the smooth, trained strength of his opponent.

For a moment they stayed on their feet, circling each other warily. Cec Farlow stood behind Joey, watching the side-show wrestler. Bill spared the referee a quick glance, noting the concern in Cec's eyes. The next time Bill circled close, Farlow spoke tersely under cover of the crowd noise.

"His wife's watching, Bill — don't hurt him too much!"

JOEY rushed him, trying the lumber-jack kick. Bill ducked, rolling to the mat. Joey pounced on him, but his hands were slow. Bill pulled the boy completely over his body, flopping him on the canvas with a thud that shook the ring platform. Then he felt sorry: it was a wrestler's trick that he had used instinctively, but he wondered if the clumsy farm boy could take such treatment? Joey was gasping again, sucking for air and groggy with tiredness. But he was still game, still eager to win that fifty-dollar prize for his wife and their coming baby. And suddenly, Bill Munn wanted Joey to win.

He eased off his hold, permitting

Joey to regain the offensive. Joey applied his cumbersome arm-lock, abruptly exerting pressure that hurt. Quickly, Bill broke the hold and flung a head-scissors on the other.

"Oh, Joey!"

The woman's scream was shrill with fear.

Joey heard her. He bucked furiously. Bill let him break loose once again. He began to smile, thinking about his decision to take a licking. Speed Haley would be sore, but Bill could square that by defaulting a week's pay. Speed wouldn't lose a cent, Joey and his wife would have the prize money, while the Willowdale folk would be delighted.

"Break!" yelled Cec Farlow.

Joey released the leg hold, and Bill roused himself up off the mat.

"The winner!" yelled Cec, holding up Joey Danners' right hand. "And here's his prize money, in cash!"

He counted the money into Joey's trembling hands while the crowd cheered. Then Cec Farlow pointed a finger at Bill Munn and shouted:

"The loser — and a darned good loser, too!"

The crowds cheering swelled even louder. Cec grinned at Bill, shouting in his ear: "Sure—they know, as well as I do! You're a good-hearted lug, Bill!"

But Speed Haley shouted something else.

"You're fired! You gave that bout to him, for free!"

"Shhhh!" said Bill, ducking out of the ring and getting close to Speed: "I know I did, Boss, but it's on me. You can take my week's pay to square it."

"I'll take your pay, all right," Speed rasped. "But you're still fired. You make too many sucker-breaks to suit me, so Moe takes over your job. Get your stuff and blow the show."

"Okay, Speed," Bill nodded. "I'd be quitting, soon or late, so it might as well be now."

Cec Farlow heard the whole of it, and followed along when Bill went to the dressing tent.

"Any plans?" asked the big trucker.

"Nope," Bill pulled on his trousers and sweat shirt. "I'll stick around this town for a couple days—looks like a cosy little place, Willowdale. But what comes next, I don't know."

"Ever drive a truck?"

"No."

"Well, you can learn. I've been wanting to put on a second truck. Pay you the going wage, but — I mean, could be we'd get along all right, you and me. And the way the folks cheered you for losing tonight, could be you'll be well liked in Willowdale."

Bill started to speak, but Joey Danners came rushing in to collect his clothes. He was still beaming over his victory.

"Listen," he blurted. "I sure was surprised, beatin' you out there. I sure wish we could'a both won. But there's no hard feelin's, is there?"

"None at all," smiled Bill.

"Shake!" insisted Joey. "An' look—I wish you'd come out an' meet Joan, my wife. She thinks you're a swell guy, like I do myself."

"Sure, come along," seconded Cec Farlow. "There's quite a gang o' Willowdale folks I'd like you to meet. After all, fella, this is going to be your home."

"Here I come," said Bill, but he had to swallow something before he could say it.

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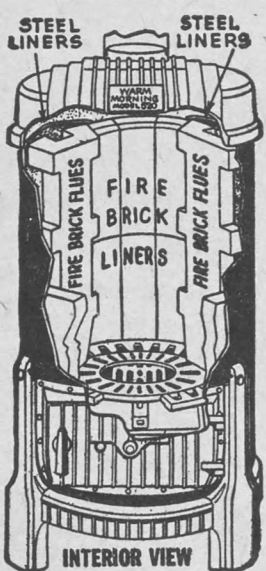


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The Countrywoman

When Wood Smoke Blows

The yellow leaves are whirling on the wind,
The lake flows south;
The sunlight is a cool wine, autumn-thinned,
While on my mouth
The taste of winter is a certain thing
And wood smoke blows
Above the pyre from which the seed of spring
Will green the snows.

—GILEAN DOUGLAS.

Heating The Farm Home

COMES September, we find ourselves forgetting the sultry days and long, warm evenings of summer! We revel, now, in the bright but cool days and are somewhat surprised to find dusk closing in upon us earlier. Of a surety, we know that autumn's cool days will be followed by winter's cold and snow. Winter in this land is a force to be reckoned with. We must prepare ourselves and our dwellings to meet its onslaught. Now we rather enjoy making the first bits of fire in stove or grate and do not much mind the task of getting the fuel to hand and making the place tidy afterwards. But winter's firing is a serious business, to which thought should be given beforehand.

The country homemaker concerned with the lighting, warmth and coziness of the rooms of her house, realizes with a measure of dismay that the winter firing means extra work and clutter. If it weren't for those stoves and the fuel which must be stored indoors to go into them, she could arrange her rooms so much better and save much time which goes into the stoking and the clearing out and disposal of ashes.

The man of the house, perhaps even before this, has given consideration to the securing and storage of fuel supplies, and to the present condition of his heating equipment. Possibly there are needed repairs or replacements of pipes, chimneys or stoves. He and his wife may have seriously considered and discussed an investment in the purchase and installation of some type of "central heating" or in other words, a new furnace. They may have studied catalogues and price lists and have made a preliminary call on the nearest merchant who handles such supplies. They find that coming to a decision is not a simple matter of how much they are willing to pay. If it is a matter of hot air heating—will it be a pipeless or piped hot air system? Would a steam or hot water heating system suit their needs better? What are the advantages or disadvantages of each system? What fuel; wood, coal, oil or gas is likely to be most available? What comparison can be made between these fuels both as to efficiency in producing heat and in their costs? If electrical power is available in a farm house, should consideration be given to having a hand-feed or automatic stoker and to forced air drafts to bring about efficient use of coal and to serve as a time-saver for the investor?

UP to the present, those persons intending to purchase a furnace have been dependent upon the claims of manufacturers of furnaces and stoves and on the agents who handled them. The deciding factors have chiefly been what makes were carried by the local dealer and upon his salesmanship. Metal wares of all kinds were scarce during the war and immediate postwar years. So choice was largely limited to what types were available. Now there is a wider variety of types of heating units on the market and they are designed for the use of greater variety of fuels. Some types require "servicing" by skilled workers, who are not available yet in rural and small town areas. Today's potential customer for heating equipment desires and may seek information in a wider field than the local merchantman or the individual manufacturer is able to supply.

To supply information on these many important points a helpful bulletin, Heating The Farm Home, has been prepared by the Prairie Rural Housing

Now that autumn's here we think of
winter fires and note comment on
women's reading interests

by AMY J. ROE

Committee. Copies, free of charge, are available through the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The attractive and interesting 50-page booklet is simply written and illustrated in a manner to bring out the main points. It is the result of a research project carried out by the College of Engineering of the University of Saskatchewan, under the direction of Dr. N. B. Hutcheon. It is published jointly by the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

In the introduction it is pointed out that the material presented "explains the heating problem and discusses the systems commonly used. It is intended to be of assistance in the selection of fuels and equipment and in the operation of heating systems for the home. While emphasis is placed on those things which are of greatest interest in rural house heating, the information given applies equally as well to the town and city house.

"Each of the types of central heating systems in common use has its own advantages and disadvantages; no one system can be said to be the best for all cases. The same may be said about fuels which can, in general, be selected independently of the type of system.

Northern Lights

God in a woman-mood, creating color,
Long, blowing ribbons of unearthly green,
Wayward swift loopings of rose, red and duller,
Banners of fugitive daffodil sheen.

God in a woman-mood, joying in color,
Raying it, fraying it, drifting it by,
Breaking it, shaking it, curling it fuller,
Furling it, flying it, winging the sky.

God in a woman-mood, wearied of color,
Faint wisps of hyacinth, trailed cinnabars,
Tearing it, fading it, brushing its pallor
Back of night's blue and the infinite stars.

—NAN MOULTON.

"The home-owner cannot be relieved of the responsibility for making his own selection, unless he is able to employ a consultant to do this for him. He should familiarize himself with the characteristics of the various fuels and equipment available and should make his selection after careful study."

Illustrations show graphically how heat travels from the unit to the living space and how it circulates in a room; how heat is "lost" from a house—how only 59 per cent of the heat in coal reaches the living space; the elements which are combined in the combustion of fuel; proper banking of a fire to get the greatest possible combustion; common faults in furnace and chimney installation. The practical man will welcome the brief but clear explanation of the various varieties of coal and the double-page tabulation of figures which show the comparative heat efficiency of gas, oil, hard and soft coal and their comparative cost.

The publication of such information, after careful research and selection according to our special needs, has been long overdue in Canada. The Prairies knowing full well the strength of their antagonist winters, did well to sponsor its appearance.

Concerning Women's Pages

FREQUENTLY visitors from European countries comment on the wide circulation and popularity in Canada and the United States of magazines devoted to women's interests. They especially remark upon the vogue, on this continent, of the separate "women's section" in magazines and "women's pages" in newspapers. They usually go on to say that things are not handled that way in their country; that at home it is expected that both men and women are interested in many of the same topics. They question our practice of definite space or choice of topic or even style of writing to mark it as of interest to women.

We do not know who first started the practice of having a "women's page" in a newspaper or a "women's section" in a general magazine. It seems to have been a good idea and proved its worth by its widespread adoption by other publishers. Editors, concerned with the reader appeal of the paper in their charge have quickly followed suit. Circulation managers responsible for building and holding subscribers and getting them to pay their money down each year and business managers responsible for making a paper pay its way have added their support. Competition is keen among publications to catch and hold the reader's interest.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Women's Press Club in Vancouver, considerable discussion was given to matters relating to the growth and popularity of women's pages. A good percentage of its members work in this field. Some 20 of them met in special session to discuss their particular problems and to note developments taking place in the newspaper and magazine field. All spoke of expansion of "space" as an ever-increasing number of advertisers request that their ads be placed alongside "women's reading material." Society-page editors told of being swamped with accounts of weddings and requests for publication of wedding pictures. One paper in London, Ontario, receives as many as 300 accounts of weddings in a week. With the most careful selection possible, that paper can not attempt to publish all the photographs sent in. Yet an editor knows that a news item reporting a wedding is perhaps the most long-lived item among its news. Such things are treasured by the families concerned for many years.

There was a general complaint that Canadian Press services, which bring news from all over the world, carry too little news on subjects which are of interest to women. There was an expressed desire for more general stories of wide appeal; for more time and money to be spent in attractive layout of pages designed for women readers.

THE standard of living in Canada and the United States is generally acknowledged to be higher than that of any other country in the world today. We have more in the way of material comfort and more modern articles designed for comfort and convenience. Then too we have many schools of Home Economics which have aided in applying modern science's advances in our homes. This knowledge is spread through teachers working in school classrooms, through demonstrators and lecturers in government extension services and by means of magazines and daily newspapers.

But we rightly pause on occasion to ask are we concerned with these things and with the reading of household topics and local items of interest to the neglect of other subjects of wider significance in the world of today? There is no doubt but that many women read and ponder over articles of general interest and do not limit their reading to those sections labelled as "women's pages."

On the whole, Canadian women and men take the reading fare offered with little questioning or comment. If we could add to these opinions, from overseas visitors and women-editors-on-the-job, a good cross-section opinion of women readers in Canada, our newspapers and magazines could be improved still further.



A Dress In A Day

By use of easy and good methods of cutting, marking and finishing, you become skilful in saving time and achieve a garment of which you may be justly proud

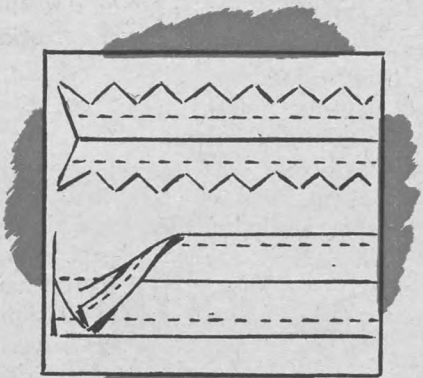
by LILLIAN VIGRASS

CAN you make a dress in a day? Most women feel they can't afford to spend more time than this on a dress and yet it mustn't have that much dreaded "home-made" look. This is the time when some really good short-cuts would be very acceptable. You want a dress of which you can be proud, a dress you will be happy to admit you "made yourself." The short-cuts then must in no way affect the appearance of the dress. The dress must fit well and wear well. It must be smart and practical.

This is a challenge to the amateur seamstress. In her use of short-cuts and the application of her present knowledge, can she achieve a well-groomed appearance when she has only a small clothing expenditure and not much more than minimum time? Skill comes with practice, just as difficulties vanish with knowledge. We learn to do things by the longer methods and then as we become more expert and know the reasons for what we do, we can apply the short-cuts which are really time-savers and which still result in a becoming dress. Miss Alice Grant of Canadian Spool Cotton Company, in speaking to a group of leaders of Manitoba Girls' Clubs, told of new short-cuts that really save time and yet the finished product is one of which to be justly proud. Furthermore, the dress will fit well, wear well and be truly attractive.

Keep your standards high. You are defeating your own purpose if the pride of accomplishment and the pleasure of feeling well dressed is lacking in the completed article. These are as real as the more tangible knowledge of saving by longer wear and the actual saving in dollars and cents. The most important thing is to know where short-cuts can be taken without poor effect upon the finished article. Keep in mind the reason for

doing each operation, then go ahead to achieve this in the best and fastest way you can. This applies to the finishing of seams where the object is to prevent ravelling, not to consume time in tedious handwork, and in pinning on the pattern which is to keep the pattern in place while cutting, not



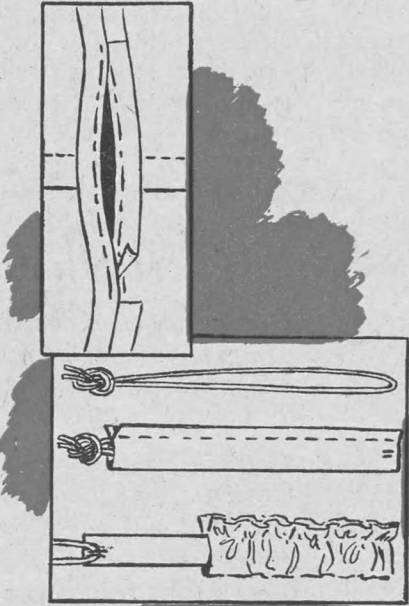
Seam finishes.

to see how many pins you can get into one piece of pattern. The fit is the most important of all standards. No matter how dainty the stitches or how fussy the finish, the effect is lost in a poorly fitting garment. Spend time in getting the waist-line in the proper place. Be sure that it is even all around and that it is snug. The armseye must be smooth and the hipline neither bulky nor of the type that fits as snug as your winter woolies. Don't skimp on time for fitting. This is what makes the dress smart and wearable, so take your time and make it perfect or as near perfect as you can. Then a time arrives when the men are in a distant field and you have the whole day to yourself. I hope you have planned for just such a day and are prepared to go ahead with that dress. In anticipation you have preshrunk your material and have it pressed. Don't

ever skip this detail unless the material is preshrunk. You can never be sure of its not shrinking and yet it is rather foolish to make it too large and then hope it will shrink.

With the idea in mind that we wished to make our dress in a day we have chosen a pattern that is fairly easy to make. After some experience you may want to try a difficult pattern. A simple, well-made garment will usually be far more wearable than a complex but not-quite-perfect one. You should have on hand all the necessary findings—a zipper and thread of matching shade, buttons, a buckle and seam tape if necessary.

First of all collect all the necessary equipment. Numerous extra steps are saved as well as time if everything you need is close by. Miss Grant wore



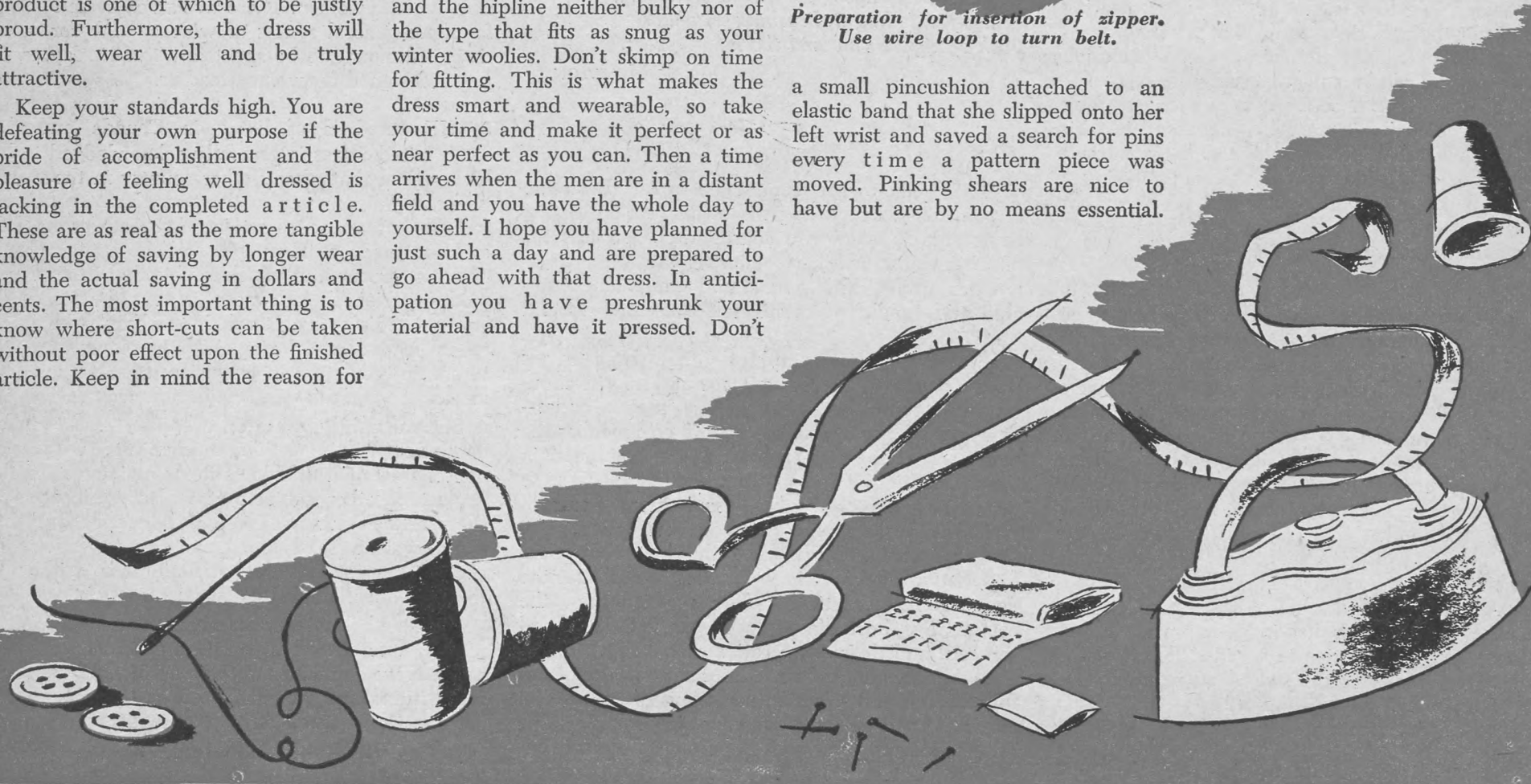
Preparation for insertion of zipper. Use wire loop to turn belt.

a small pincushion attached to an elastic band that she slipped onto her left wrist and saved a search for pins every time a pattern piece was moved. Pinking shears are nice to have but are by no means essential.

Keep an iron handy. If there is one factor that individually could make the difference between a home-made look and a hand-made look it is the pressing. There is no comparison between the appearance of a dress that is pressed as you sew and the dress only pressed, even well, as the last step. If there is fire in the kitchen stove bring out the old sad iron and put it to use. This will save heating and reheating your better iron. Plenty of pins is a *must*—pins with really sharp points, and a pair of good shears. Take time to pull out your dining-room table to its full length, thus getting an over-all picture of your cutting. A large, flat surface is necessary under all circumstances and again saves time in the long run.

SHORT-CUTS begin with the cutting. Once the pattern is laid out and you know that the pattern fits the material with each piece on the grain as it should be, pin on the pieces. Use only enough pins to keep it in position while cutting, and place the pins so they are perpendicular to edge of the pattern. Some women prefer to use weights. They place cups, salt and pepper shakers, heavy-handled knives, in fact, anything small and fairly heavy on the pattern piece and only one or two, if any, pins. Cut without lifting the material from the table, using long strokes and cutting the notches with the point of the scissors so there is no danger of ruining the whole dress by a slip of the shears.

Don't be too exacting in the cutting but mark the seam allowance instead.
(Turn to page 63)



A New Way to Make Better Bread - Quicker, Easier!

Perfected for Use With Robin Hood Flour

Use new Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method for shaping perfect loaves of WHITE BREAD



Recipe by
Rita Martin

2 packages fast rising dry yeast or
2 cakes compressed yeast
2 cups water ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm for yeast,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups to cool milk)
2 cups milk, scalded
6 tablespoons granulated sugar
4 teaspoons salt
4 tablespoons shortening or lard
11 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

DISSOLVE yeast in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water. If dry yeast is used, add 1 teaspoon of sugar for each package of yeast, sprinkle yeast on top of water and let stand 10 minutes; then stir.

ADD sugar, salt and shortening to scalded milk. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold water and allow to stand until lukewarm.

MEASURE flour into large mixing bowl; make a well in centre of flour.

ADD yeast to milk and water mixture; pour into well in flour and stir with large spoon until liquid is absorbed. Then, using hand, mix until dough is smooth and comes away readily from the inside of bowl.

TURN dough out on lightly floured board and knead for 8 to 10 minutes.

PLACE dough in warm, greased bowl; cover with damp cloth and set in a warm place ($75 - 85^{\circ}\text{F}$); let rise until double in bulk ($1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ hours).

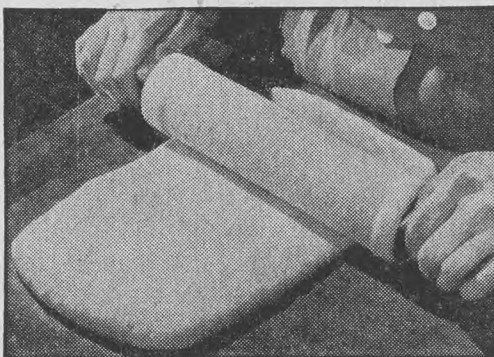
PUNCH dough down in bowl. Cut in 4 equal parts, round up, cover and let rest 10 minutes on lightly floured board.

SHAPE into loaves and place in well greased loaf pans. (See easy illustrated method at right).

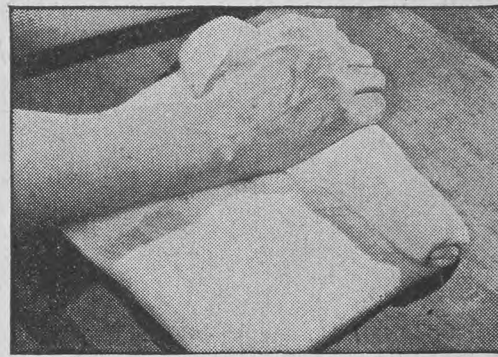
COVER lightly and allow to rise in warm place until double in bulk ($1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ hours).

BAKE in hot oven, 400°F , 10 minutes. Then reduce temperature to 375°F and continue baking for an additional 40 minutes.

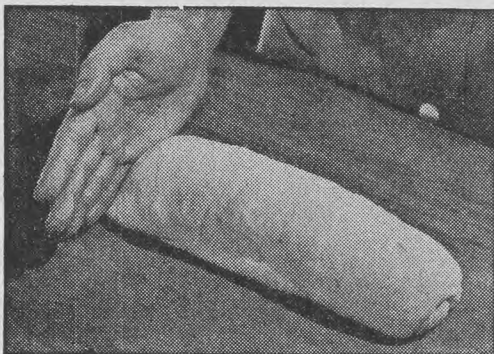
YIELD: 4 loaves.



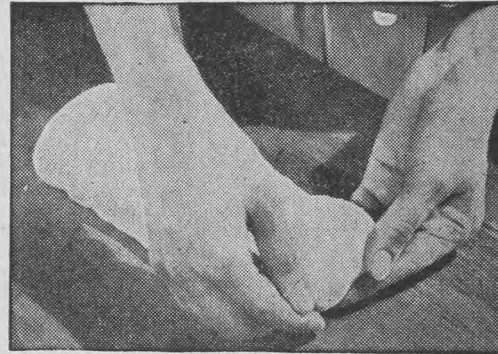
Step 1. With rolling pin, roll dough out to uniform thickness, stretching by hand to form rectangle approximately $9'' \times 12''$. Make certain to break down all gas bubbles in the outer edge of the dough.



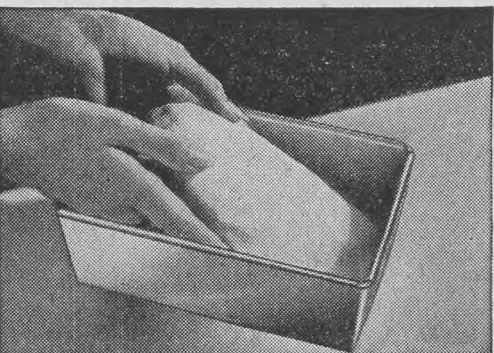
Step 2. From upper edge, roll dough toward you, jelly roll fashion, sealing dough with heel of hand after each roll of dough. (About four turns will bring you to last seal.) Be sure to seal final seam on bottom of loaf.



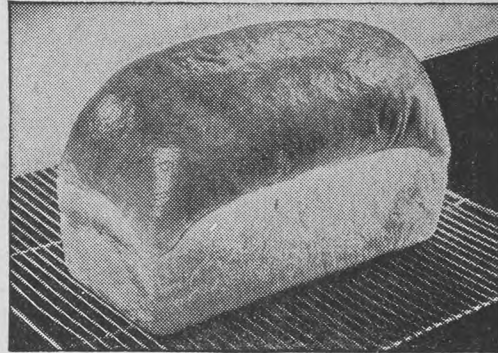
Step 3. Seal ends of the loaf by using the side of the hand to get thin sealed strip.



Step 4. Fold sealed ends of loaf under, using fingers, as above. Avoid tearing dough.



Step 5. Place shaped loaf, with seam side down, in well greased bread pan.



Step 6. Proceed in usual way for raising and baking... for a perfect loaf every time!

9 Out of 10 Women Say New Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method Makes The Finest Bread Ever

● Now! Home bread baking easier than ever before — with never-fail results! Women who bake bread several times a week — women who had never baked bread before — all agree that this new Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method is easy, gives a perfect loaf every time.

With this new method you get a loaf of bread that's bigger — looks better — tastes better than any other home-baked bread.

It was originated, developed and perfected by Rita Martin, famous home economist, for use with Robin

Hood flour. You cannot get the same perfect results with any other flour. Only Robin Hood Flour and the Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method together can produce such large, uniform loaves.

Use the recipe for Robin Hood White Bread on this page — follow the easy step-by-step Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method — and we guarantee you will make the finest loaf of bread ever.

Get Robin Hood Flour from your grocer right away and try this new way to make better bread.



Robin Hood Flour

Used by 4 out of 5 Baking Contest Winners

This New Coffee Flavor



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Serve this wonderful, spirit-lifting blend—

The NEW Chase & Sanborn

It's so different today



Time was no object to Cleopatra when her slave attendants served breakfast. The Cleo of today must be quick off the mark. So no wonder Mother praises the served-in-a-jiffy, eaten-on-sight Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes. They're not only convenient but delicious and nourishing, too.

Yes — Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes provide useful quantities of carbohydrates, proteins, minerals and other food essentials to start the busy day right. Made with two grains — wheat and barley — to give you that glorious Grape-Nuts flavor in crisp, golden flake form. Ask your grocer for Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes.

GF-259



Little Sis delights to help and later will make raisin-filled cookies herself.

Quick Cookies

For the home where the well-filled cookie jar is a tradition

ANY time is cookie time! But with school beginning again, cookies are more important than ever. It is wise to have the cookie jar filled with one or several kinds to be included in the lunch-box. Not only do the children like them but they are easy to pack and will remain crisp.

Often they must be made in a hurry so keep your recipes simple. It is easy to keep cookies from being the run-of-the-mill type by adding a dab of jelly or a little icing or by cutting them in new and different shapes. For rolled cookies a quick but different way is to cut them with a well-floured knife into diamond shapes, rectangles or triangles. Children think they are entirely new and look forward to having them included in the lunch-box. Make certain before you begin that the shortening is at room temperature, soft but not melted. It is desirable to have the eggs and milk at room temperature as well.

Because children are so fond of cookies they will get a thrill out of being allowed to make some themselves. Encourage them to try, using simple recipes that cannot fail. It will be a worthwhile experience for them and after a time or two they will be of real help to you. For the first few times have them make their favorite drop cookies; then once they have mastered the fundamentals they are ready to go ahead to make rolled and other more difficult varieties.

Here are some quick and easy recipes that you can whip up in a few minutes or that the young cook can make with but a little guidance from you.

Quick Chocolate Cookies

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 3/4 c. sifted flour | 2 eggs, unbeaten |
| 12 T. cocoa | 1 c. wheat germ |
| 1 tsp. soda | 2 c. quick cooking oats |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 tsp. vanilla |
| 2 c. brown sugar | 1 tsp. almond flavoring (if desired) |
| 1 c. vegetable shortening (at room temperature) | |

Sift together the flour, cocoa, salt, soda and sugar into a bowl. Add shortening, egg and flavoring. Beat until smooth, about two minutes or 150 strokes. The dough is stiff. Add oats and wheat germ,

Mix thoroughly. Drop mixture from a teaspoon or roll into a ball in the hand and flatten with a fork on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) 15 minutes. Cool on a rack then store in a tightly covered tin. Yield—five dozen cookies—one inch in diameter.

Filled Raisin Cookies

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 3/4 c. flour | 1/2 tsp. vanilla |
| 1 1/2 tsp. baking powder | 1/2 c. sugar |
| 1/2 c. fat | 1 egg yolk |
| | 2 T. milk |

Sift the flour and baking powder together. Cream the fat; stir in the unbeaten egg yolk and vanilla. Stir in about one-fourth of the flour; add the milk and then the remainder of the flour. Set to chill while the filling is made. Roll dough thin on a floured board. Cut with a floured cookie cutter then cut stars on half of the round. Put a teaspoon of filling on the plain rounds and top those with a star in the centre, press edges together with the tines of a fork. With a spatula place the cookies on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees Fahrenheit for about 12 minutes.

Filling

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 1/2 c. ground raisins | 1/3 c. water |
| 1/4 c. sugar | 1 T. lemon juice |

Cook over low heat until thick. Cool. Nuts may be added if desired, when cool.

Quick Mix Variety Cookies

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 7/8 c. flour, sifted | 3/4 c. vegetable shortening (at room temperature) |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | 1/3 c. milk |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 3 c. quick cooking oats |
| 1 c. brown sugar | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |
| 2 eggs, unbeaten | |

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar in a bowl. Add shortening, eggs and half the milk to which the vanilla was added. Beat until smooth (two minutes or 150 strokes). Add remaining milk and rolled oats. Beat until combined. Drop mixture from a spoon on greased pan. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes. Cool on a cake rack. Store in a tightly covered tin. Yields four dozen one-inch cookies. If you wish, divide the dough and make two kinds of cookies from this basic recipe. Half cup raisins may be added

(Turn to page 65)



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TP-19FP

Favorite Pickles

To fill the last of your jars for the family's zestful winter eating

IT'S pickling time again and the air is filled with the pungent aroma of spices and hot syrups. In a short time you will have a long row of jars of pickles of all kinds ready to bring zip and tang to winter meals. Recipes for pickles are numerous but the ones we seem to like the best are the old favorites.

To make good crisp pickles proportions are important; but it is worthwhile to watch other details as well. Hollowness in pickles is often caused by allowing too much time to elapse between the picking and pickling. One day should be the maximum. Use only firm, well-developed cucumbers. Wrinkled pickles are common. In pickling the natural juices are drawn out and replaced by the pickled mixture. The change must be gradual. Too strong brine or vinegar, or too sweet syrup, will shrivel the pickles. The standard brine is one-half cup medium coarse salt to a quart of water. If the brine is heated to dissolve the salt be sure it is cold again before the vegetables are added.

Strong vinegar or overheating will cause the pickles to become soft and flabby. Most vegetables do not need to be cooked for pickling; just heat them through. Inferior grade vinegar may change their color, as will very hard water. If one-half cup vinegar is added to a gallon of brine made with very hard water it may prevent discoloration. Use a good grade of cider vinegar and for white vegetables it may be wise to use white cider vinegar. It is also wise to buy fresh pickling spices each year. They give a fresh, more tangy flavor to pickles.

Care is necessary to make crisp, tender, clear pickles but the result is worth the effort.

Dill Pickles

Wash cucumbers and pack in jars with dill as desired. Make a syrup as follows and pour it hot over the cucumbers.

1/4 c. sugar	1 c. vinegar
1/3 c. salt	4 c. water

Seal well.

Sweet Sliced Cucumber Pickles

2 dozen large cucumbers	1 quart vinegar
	2 c. white sugar
2 tsp. each of celery seed, white mustard seed or tumeric seed, ginger, cinnamon and black pepper	

Slice cucumbers in thick chunks. Sprinkle with 2/3 cup salt and let stand for one hour. Rinse and then drop into the hot dressing. Seal. Onions may be sliced into it if desired.

Mustard Pickles

1 quart onions	1 pint carrots
1 quart green tomatoes	1 pint lima beans
1 quart celery or swiss chard stalks	1 quart cucumbers
	3 heads cauliflower

Cut up all the vegetables into medium-sized pieces. Add one cup salt and cover with water. Bring to the boiling point. Note: Carrots should be boiled until soft before being added to the other vegetables. Drain. Put two quarts vinegar in a kettle, add two cups sugar and let it come to a boil. Blend together:

1/2 c. flour	1/2 c. mustard
1 oz. tumeric powder	Vinegar to make a smooth paste

Add a beaten egg. Stir into the boiling vinegar. Boil until thick. Pour into jars and seal. This makes a large amount of pickle but the quantities can be di-

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Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald 1/2 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

1/4 cup granulated sugar,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth. Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten.

Beat well, then work in 2 1/2 cups once-sifted bread flour.

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.

Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples.

Sprinkle risen dough with 1/4 cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,
1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon,

and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about 1/2 hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.



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vided to make less if desired. It is not strictly necessary to have all kinds of vegetables that are called for.

Cucumber Pickles

Soak cucumbers in cold water for two hours and then wash, slice and put in the sealers. On the top of each filled jar put

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2 T. chopped celery | 1 tsp. mustard seed |
| 2 T. chopped onion | |

Scald the following and pour over the cucumbers:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 quart vinegar | ½ c. salt |
| 1 c. sugar | |

Seal. Use brown vinegar and dilute with water if too strong.

Indian Relish

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 12 ripe tomatoes | 3 c. sugar |
| 12 apples | ¼ tsp. each of |
| 9 onions | mustard, pepper, |
| 1 quart very mild vinegar or part water | allspice, cloves, cinnamon and ginger |
| 1 T. salt | |

Cut tomatoes, apples and onions into small pieces. Add other ingredients; simmer until thick—about two hours—and seal.

Chutney

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 2 lbs. apples sliced | 4 tsp. salt |
| 2 lbs. green tomatoes sliced | 1½ lbs. sugar |
| | 2 c. vinegar |

This burns very easily. Boil until it is a pulp. When it is cool again add:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 lb. chopped onions | 2 tsp. ginger |
| 1 lb. raisins | ¼ tsp. cayenne |

Onions and raisins are to be put through the food chopper. This chutney does not have to be sealed.

Pickled Beets

Use either small or large beets but of a uniform size. Cook until tender then remove the skins. Simmer for a few minutes in this pickling syrup. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

Syrup:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 c. vinegar | 1-1½ c. sugar |
| 2 c. water | 1 tsp. mustard seed |
| 3 tsp. whole mixed pickling spice | |

Bring to a boil; add beets, then simmer for a few minutes.

Cranberry Catsup

Wash, then cook high bush cranberries in a small amount of water until done. Put through a colander, removing as much of the pulp as possible. Use the following proportions:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 7 c. pulp | ¼ tsp. cloves |
| 2 c. brown sugar | ½ tsp. pepper |
| 5 tsp. salt | 1 onion |
| ¼ tsp. ginger | ¾ c. vinegar |

Boil for several minutes then put into jars or bottles. Cap or seal so they are airtight. Use sterilized containers.

Pickled Crabapples

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 quart vinegar | 1 T. whole cloves |
| 4 c. sugar | 1 T. blade mace |
| 1 T. whole allspice | 1 T. stick cinnamon |

Wash and remove the blossom end of firm crabapples of uniform size. Do not pare but prick them in several places. Mix the vinegar, sugar and spices; boil the syrup until it coats the spoon. Add the apples; then reheat the mixture slowly to avoid bursting the skins. Simmer until the apples are tender. Pack the apples into hot, sterile jars. You may wish to press a couple of the whole cloves into each of the crabapples to give them more colorful appearance.

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Good Grooming Equipment

Orderly accessories simplify and encourage every beauty routine

by LORETTA MILLER



Moira Shearer, beautiful star of The J. Arthur Rank pictures, reflects attention to details of grooming.

JUST as spring is the logical time to give the house a thorough cleaning, so fall is the right time to check up on and replenish one's grooming accessories for this and the season ahead. Whether one is headed for school, or plans to settle down for a cozy winter at home, there are certain things every girl will need if she is to keep hands, face, body, feet and hair looking their best. Assembling all the supplies one will need for the winter can be accomplished easily, quickly and at little expense.

There are many ways one can arrange her beauty-up-keep accessories, but the plan of a friend of mine seemed most convenient. She had a series of boxes that measured about five by seven inches and were the depth of the average shoe box. Each box had been covered with wallpaper that matched her bedroom, and each box was clearly labelled and kept on a shelf in her clothes closet. All of the accessories for caring for her hands and nails were kept in a box marked "For Hands." Special curlers, bob pins, nets, hairpins, combs, waving lotion and shampoo were in a box labelled "For Hair."

If you can get about five small-sized shoe boxes and either cover them with wallpaper or paint them with regular indoor paint, then label each box, you'll have a good looking and handy place to file away all of your grooming equipment. And here is an idea of what each box will contain:

For Face

Lubricating Cream or Oil—Use either after exposure to harsh winds and weather and whenever the skin feels dry. The application should remain on an hour or longer, then removed with tissues.

Box of tissues and small roll of good cotton—There will be dozens of uses for both of these accessories. Tissues for wiping off cream; cotton for applying lotions to the face.

Skin freshener or an astringent type lotion—A pad of cotton saturated with whichever is right for your type of skin, and rubbed briskly over face and throat, gives the complexion freshness and a healthy glow. Use especially after a cream or a soap and water washing.

A complexion brush—Whenever the skin feels rough due to under-the-skin blemishes, lather the brush and scrub your face well. Do this, too, when pores need a special cleansing. Rinse off soap with cool water then apply skin freshener or the astringent type lotion.

Makeup accessories—Keep an extra powder puff, a special foundation for when makeup won't behave, and perhaps a jar of special mask for occasional use, in the box labelled "For Face."

For Hands

Manicuring Equipment—Nail and cuticle oils, polish, polish remover, orangewood sticks, emery boards, files, cuticle pusher, cuticle nippers or scissors, some extra cotton and a bottle of hand lotion or jar of hand cream, and whatever else you find necessary for the care and upkeep of hands and nails. A small bottle of peroxide should be kept on hand for removing ink and other stubborn stains from the hands.

For Hair and Scalp

Shampoo—A bottle or jar of your favorite shampoo for use just as soon as your hair loses its freshness and lustre.

Corrective preparation—A tube, jar, or bottle of the corrective aid that best meets your problem. Such an aid should do away with dandruff, excessive oiliness or extreme dryness of hair and scalp.

Comb, brush and fine-toothed comb—All three of these to be used daily and before each shampoo for the purpose of loosening scalp flakes, stimulating circulation through the scalp, and for removing dead hairs so that the new growth is encouraged. These aids should be washed before each shampoo.

Your favorite curlers—And a supply of hairpins and bob pins, and a net to wear when the hair is set, should be filed in the box labelled "For Hair and Scalp."

Your home permanent kit—Since you will use this only occasionally, it isn't necessary to file this away with your other hair and scalp accessories. But by all means put it safely away so you can find it when you want it.

For Feet

Foot powder—Use a liberal sprinkling of this soothing powder over tired, tender feet. Use it after bathing, too, and dust a bit inside of your shoes.

Callous file—Erase hard callous spots that form on the balls of the feet and around the heels. Then use a little petroleum jelly over the just-treated areas.

Foot plasters—Special pads and plasters for corns and callous spots, adhesive tape and the heavier felt-adhesive which can be cut to fit over and protect a tender spot will come in handy.

Foot freshener—A bottle of rubbing alcohol . . . rub a little over hot, tired feet before retiring.

Added personal items might be body powder, perfumed bath salts and a bath brush for thorough scrubbing over any rough regions of the body.

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by ANNA DE BELLE



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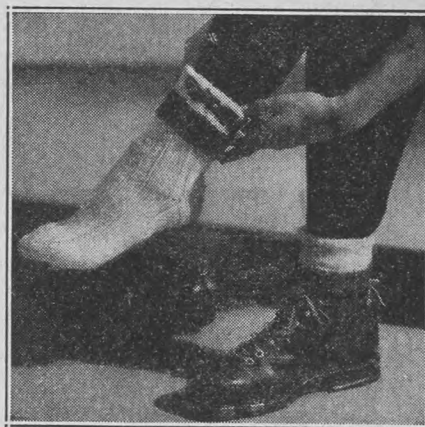
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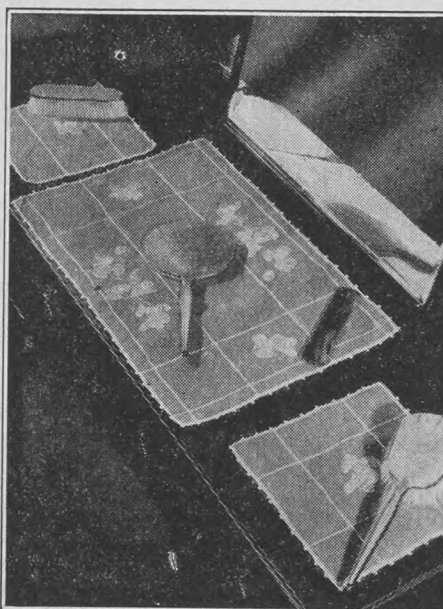


Vanity Set

Design No. 849.

Design No. 848, matching scarf (not illustrated.)

This is one of the daintiest sets we have seen, and so easy to work. There is a dresser scarf to match, and both are stamped on fine white embroidery linen. Stitch and crochet edge instructions included. Scarf, 12x32 inches, is Design No. 848. Price \$1.10. Threads (all white or pastels), 20 cents. Three-piece Vanity Set is Design No. 849. Centre is 10½x14 inches, smaller pieces are seven inches square. Price \$1.00. Threads 20 cents.



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192

A Snowy Wash

Keeping clothes a good color

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

GENERATIONS of homemakers have proved that direct sunlight has a bleaching effect on wet cottons and linens, but sunshine alone cannot always do a good job. There is a difference in the way cottons retain their original whiteness, and there is a considerable variation in the color of the water across the prairies, so bluing is used to offset the tendency to yellowing. It does not remove the cause of the yellow tint, but it produces a tone to which the eyes are less sensitive and which makes the fabric seem whiter.

Bluing can be bought in the form of cubes, liquid, or flakes, each with special merits valued by consumers for different reasons. If you favor cube bluing, add it just before you are ready to dip the garments, as this type settles easily and must be stirred frequently. The best brands are made of fine particles that will remain in suspension longer than coarser kinds.

Tie the cube or ball in a square of material and move it through the water until you secure the right tint. Test it by holding some of the water in your palm or by immersing a small white article. Aim to produce a faint blue-violet tone. Heavy fabrics require more bluing than light materials. Do only a few pieces at a time and never let them stand in bluing or they will become streaked.

If liquid blue is your choice, add it drop by drop and stir well. It is really a dye and has greater coloring power than cube blue so must be used sparingly. Do not use liquid bluing if there is even a speck of soap in the water because the two may combine to form rust spots on the fabrics.

Blue in the form of flakes is popular with many consumers because it can be added to the washer at the start and there is little danger of streaking or forming spots. The manufacturers claim that even colors are brightened by their product. This type of bluing costs more than the others, so in making your choice you need to balance the merits of each kind against the cost.

Because a small quantity of bluing makes cottons and linens seem whiter, it does not follow that a larger amount will improve their appearance still more. On the contrary, surplus blue is apt to produce dinginess. Neither does bluing overcome the poor color that results from using water loaded with minerals.

NO water, when it reaches the wash-tub, is entirely pure and soft. Somewhere along the line it picks up minerals from the soil, or rocks, or the cistern which make it hard. As soon as these substances come in contact with soap they form sticky curds or specks that fasten on to the fabrics and eventually give them a dingy look. They are almost impossible to rinse out and in time the strain on the yarns hastens the wear.

One way of avoiding curds is to substitute the new detergents for soap. They are wonderful in hard water because they do not form a scum. They are excellent for woollens, silks, and synthetics, but many women find they are not so efficient for cottons and linens. However, they are

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Magic's Brazil-Nut Torte



WANT to send your family into raptures—or plan a special splurge for favorite friends? Serve this delectable torte made of foamy whipped cream, baked-on frosting, with toasted nuts, luscious fruit—and cake that's Magic-light!

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MAGIC'S BRAZIL-NUT TORTE

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 tps. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
4 tbsps. shortening
4 tbsps. butter or margarine
1 cup fine granulated sugar
3 eggs, separated
¾ cup milk

⅛ tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla
⅛ tsp. cream of tartar
1 cup fine granulated sugar
½ tsp. vanilla
¾ cup thinly-shaved or chopped Brazil Nuts

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and ½ tsp. salt together 3 times. Cream shortening and butter or margarine together; gradually blend in 1 cup sugar. Beat egg yolks until thick and light; add to creamed mixture, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into two 8" round cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Beat the egg

whites with ⅛ tsp. salt until foamy; sprinkle with cream of tartar and beat until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in 1 cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture will stand in peaks; beat in ½ tsp. vanilla. Spread meringue over cake batter and sprinkle with Brazil nuts. Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, about 45 minutes. Let stand on cake coolers until cold; loosen sides, carefully lift out cakes (keeping right-side up) and remove paper. Put cakes together with whipped cream and garnish top with drained apricot or peach halves or other suitable fruit.

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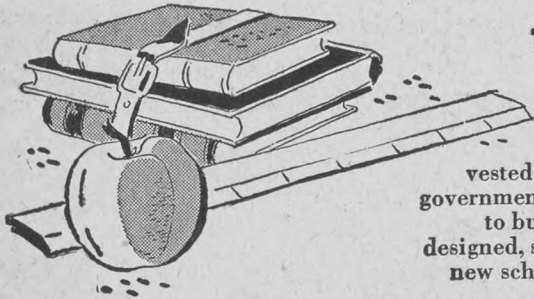


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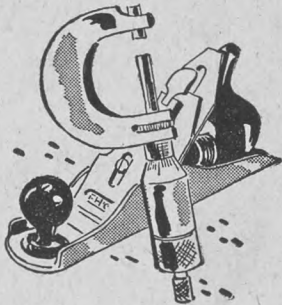
Pleasant surprises are due for...??



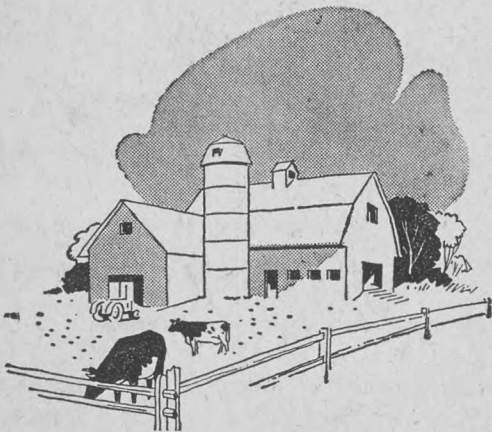
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because life insurance dollars, invested for policyholders in government bonds, are helping to build more practically designed, splendidly equipped new schools in communities from coast to coast!

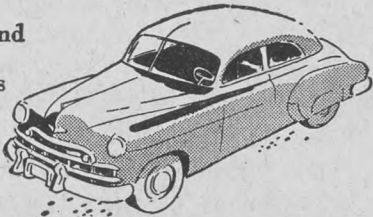
2. Workers in some of the nation's vital industries which are expanding as a result of invested life insurance dollars. These new plants are creating many new jobs!



3. Farmers. Invested life insurance dollars are helping to extend electrical power into more rural areas to do many hard jobs, make home life more comfortable and convenient.



4. Motorists — who will find driving smoother and safer on the fine new roads and highways that life insurance dollars are helping to build throughout the nation.

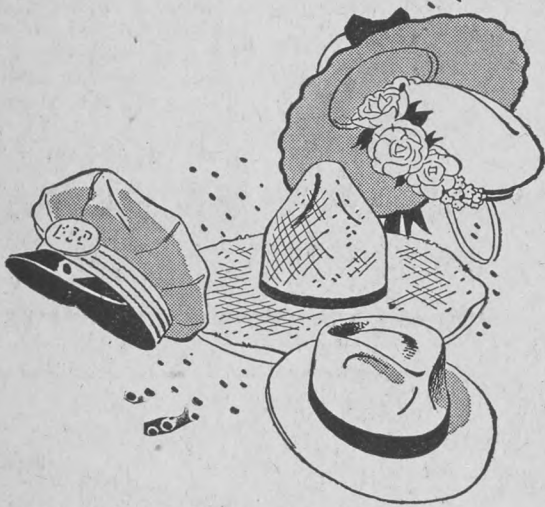


5. Everybody!

Because investments of life insurance dollars also help build water systems, power plants, harbours, recreation centres and other projects vital to community welfare.

Each year life insurance companies invest in Canada more than 200 million dollars in these useful ways!

So life insurance serves a double purpose: It provides financial protection for you and your family. And it helps create a higher standard of living in which you share!



A Helpful Citizen in Your Community

These aids to better living are founded on the work of the life insurance representative. It is largely because of his efforts that so many people buy life insurance and pay premiums — the major part of which is invested in vital projects that benefit Canadians in countless communities.

Thus the life insurance representative is more than a helpful advisor on financial security. He's a helpful citizen, too!



A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Representatives

IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP
TO OWN

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LR-69

well worth trying under your conditions to see how they work.

If soap is still best for your purposes, make a point of getting rid of the minerals before you add any soap. Washing soda is a cheap softener, it is available everywhere and is far more efficient than soap. Make up a solution using one pound of soda to a quart of hot water. When it is completely dissolved, pour into a bottle, cork well and keep out of the way of children. Never add dry soda to the machine as undissolved crystals destroy any fabrics they touch.

Put the usual amount of water into the machine, measure the softener carefully and stir the water well. Try one tablespoon first and add more if necessary to soften the water. Stir again and allow a few minutes for the chemical to do its work. Remove any scum that rises. Make a note of how much softener you used. If the water is extremely hard, draw off some of the water from the bottom of the washer to get rid of the sediment.

Add enough soap to form a lasting two-inch suds, measuring it as carefully as you would the ingredients of a cake. By the end of the year your soap bill will be much less, because you measured the soap each week and because you softened the water first. Think what a lot you could do with the money.

TAKE just as much trouble to soften the rinses because particles of soap clinging to fabrics are carried over from the washer to the tubs, and the minute they come in contact with minerals more sticky curds are formed. If you use well water for the last rinse, softening is essential.

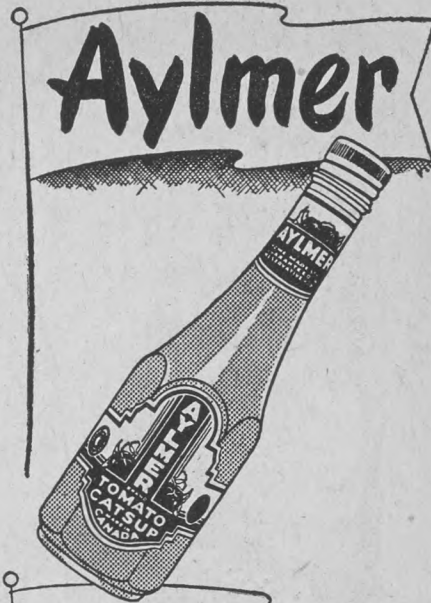
If unlimited water were available for rinsing, the color of fabrics would be no worry at all. Hot water always rinses out soap more thoroughly than cold, so if your supply is limited, use the hottest for the first rinse.

By operating the wringer skilfully, you can prevent much soapy water from going over into the tubs. Use a hand plunger for drawing the rinse water through and through the meshes of the materials. It does a far better job than you can possibly do with your hands.

All these points add up to whiter tones and clearer colors. Fabrics not only look fresher but they feel softer, smell cleaner and last longer when they are not carrying in their meshes the particles which minerals form with soap.

A TEASPOONFUL of corn starch added to the shaker of table salt and mixed well with it will keep the salt from caking in damp weather. Or adding a few grains of rice is sometimes a preferred remedy. Another idea is to keep the shaker on the warming shelf of the kitchen stove between meals. Still another is to turn a clean, empty tumbler down over the shaker when not in use. A round of white blotting paper placed inside as a lining for the bottom of the shaker will help also.—W. G.

IF you fail to remove a cork that has fallen into an empty bottle by means of a looped wire or gently breaking it in pieces with a sharp pointed file or knife, it can be removed by using liquid ammonia. Pour enough ammonia in the bottle to float the cork. Let it stand for several days and the cork will be decomposed enough for easy removal.—W. G.



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A Dress In A Day

Continued from page 54

I can almost hear someone say, "But I thought she was talking about short-cuts. That's the long way; not the short." Before you judge let us consider some new ways of marking. Tailor's tacks are too tedious to use for anything but the centre front and the sleeve top in the ordinary case. These two exceptions need a mark that will not come out with pressing and that will show on both sides of the material. For wool use tailor's chalk. It is inexpensive and will disappear with the heat of the iron. In fact, you can use tailor's chalk for most materials. Make small, neat marks—never large, black ones. To mark the other side of the material it is not necessary to repin the pattern on it but rather lay your chalk on the table, lift up the cut-out portion and place it, pattern side up, over the chalk. Press the place to be marked with a fairly sharp point such as the corner of your ruler or a knitting needle. Move the material as you work, marking each place. It is very simple and you can mark all the seams, darts, tucks and pleats in short order.

ANOTHER good method is to mark with a chalked thread; that is, draw a double basting thread through or over a piece of chalk. Then draw the chalked thread through the two thicknesses of fabric at each perforation. All four sides are marked at once. The chalk on the thread must be rechalked often, about every three perforations.

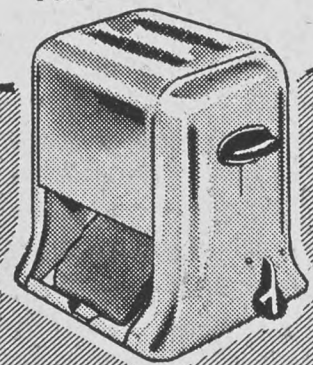
There is still a simpler way of marking which is new in Canada. It is done with the use of dressmaker's carbon paper, and is, I think, the fastest and best method yet discovered. For cutting you fold your material with the right sides out if you intend to use dressmaker's carbon. That is, you have the two wrong sides folded together which is the opposite of the usual way. When it is time to mark, fold the carbon paper, of suitable color, so that the carbon is on the outside. Slip it, folded, between the two layers of material and then simply press on the marks with a fairly sharp point. Both pieces are marked at once and so simply that surely no one will now do the stitching by guess, then perhaps have to rip it out and put it in again. As yet dressmaker's carbon paper is only available in the larger centres or from the sewing machine companies. It costs about four sheets for fifty cents, which means you can get four colors at once and be ready for all colors of sewing. The package I have contains white and black, red and yellow, so will answer my needs for months to come. They can be re-used a number of times. Marking is now a very simple process that takes even less time than cutting with extreme care.

NOW that the marking is done, the basting begins. It is not a short-cut to try to do without basting if it means that it may have to be removed and sewn again. If you are sure that you can do it as well without basting and that you can save time at it, by all means don't waste time; otherwise baste it first. We all know how discouraging it is to have to remove machine stitching at any time so don't

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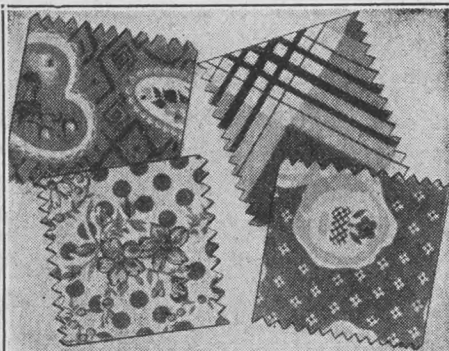
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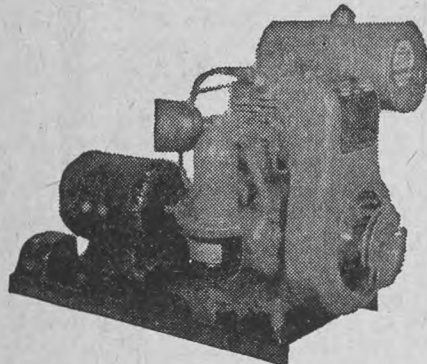
21 ft. loader with wheels, carriage hitch, belt \$185.00

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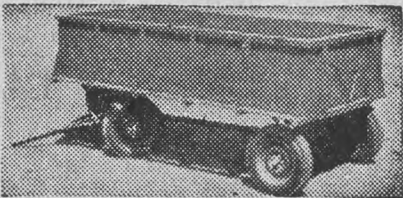
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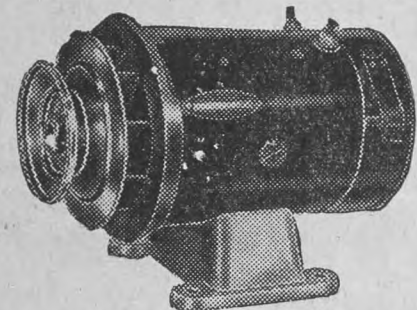


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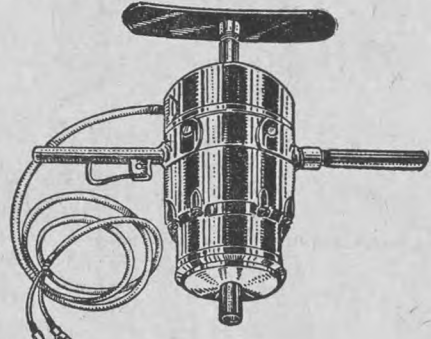
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take a chance with a poorer job plus the possibility of having to remove it in the end. If your sewing machine is fairly new you can do the basting by machine, setting the stitch gauge at six to the inch. Baste the darts before they are stitched and check them in the first fitting. It won't be necessary to baste the belt or the facing on the collar. Here is where the marked seam allowance saves time. Put in several pins as a guide, then stitch. If you have a movable foot on your machine and you have placed the pins perpendicular to the stitching line you can stitch over them; otherwise you will have to remove the pins just before you stitch over that place. Think of this as you pin and put them in, so they can be removed easily while stitching.

It is not necessary to tie the ends in any place where another row of stitching will cross over it. You must tie the ends of the darts and tucks or else stitch back on the same line. I prefer to tie them as it is faster and restitching seems to make it bulky. Leave a reasonably long thread on each dart, then to tie it all you need to do is to pick up the two ends at once, make a loop of them over your finger, draw the ends through and, guiding it with the left thumb and forefinger, pull it tight at the edge of the material. Clip it, leaving about a one-half inch end. Tied ends won't come undone, are made in a second and save you untangling the twisted ends to put in a double knot.

BASTING is essential when putting in the zipper. This is one place where time and care in the beginning will really add to the appearance of the finished article, as well as save time in the long run. For a concealed zipper mark the seam allowance on each side with basting. Turn under the back portion one-eighth of an inch less than the full seam allowance. Baste the zipper as close as possible without having it interfere with the opening and closing. Keep the zipper taut while basting so that it will not ripple when finished. Stitch; then baste under the upper edge folding on the seam line. Baste the zipper to it so that the seam allowance marks touch and there is a lap-over of one-eighth inch. Finish stitching. If the seam allowance was not wide enough apply a strip of bias binding rather than self-material. It is less bulky and much easier to do. When stitching, if the zipper teeth catch on the feed, put a piece of tissue paper between the feed and the zipper and then you can stitch right along.

A slow, tedious job is the turning of loops for buttons or even the turning of a belt. Here is a much quicker method. Keep with your sewing equipment a piece of wire about two or three feet long. Any type of wire from stove-pipe wire to millinery or bee wire will do. Double it and then twist the two cut ends together into a loop. When the belt is to be turned run the doubled end of the wire into the belt; baste the loop with about three stitches to the other end of the belt to hold them together. Put the loop end over the spool holder on the sewing machine and guide the belt off the wire. It will turn as it slides off and takes but a few seconds. It is wonderful for these narrow tubings that take so much care and patience otherwise.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

An Amendment to The Crown Lands Act passed in 1945 authorized the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, subject to certain conditions, to sell School Lands to the Director under The Veterans' Land Act for resale to veterans qualified to participate in the benefits of that Act, or directly to such veterans.

Public notice is hereby given that the said amendment will be repealed as of the second day of January, 1950.

Following the repeal of the said amendment sales of School Lands, with certain exceptions, will again be by public auction.

Any veteran of World War II who is interested in applying for School Land and who qualifies under V.L.A. should apply at once in order that all details such as inspection, etc., will be fully completed before the amendment is repealed.

Interested parties may obtain further information from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 318 Law Courts Building, Winnipeg.

Dated at Winnipeg in Manitoba this 1st day of September, 1949.

R. W. GYLES,
Director of Lands.

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FINISHING the seams is often time consuming so we omit the step entirely. For the sake of longer wear, however, there should be some finish on all seams but only in very special cases should they be done by hand. On cottons, and on any rayon or wool, that is firm or cut on the bias, pinking is the easiest. Pinking shears are nice to have but it takes only a little while even the longer way. The important factor is to keep the seams from fraying so don't clip too close to the stitching and don't make it so fine that it is useless as well as time consuming. For dresses that are to be washed numerous times and for children's cottons it is wise to use a more lasting finish. For these and for other materials that are inclined to ravel it may be sufficient to stitch along the edge and then to pink outside that. If a light material ravel badly turn it in once and stitch it on the machine with a fairly loose stitch so as to keep it from puckering. A heavy material that ravel badly is almost the only one that need be done by hand. Overcast it with fairly large stitches that aren't too close together or too small, both of which defeat their own purpose as well as use up valuable time. Although finishing the inside seams is not done for appearance but to make the garment last longer, neatness is essential. Long, loose threads will pull and big knots wear off quickly. Too long stitches will catch and pull away from the material. Use medium-long stitches that are firm but not pulled tight. Work quickly. It shouldn't take you longer than half an hour to finish all the seams.

A dress in a day! That is our objective and you will find it is not hard to do once you have made these methods your own. Don't for one minute relax your standards. Now is the time to improve them when you see how easy it is to do things the right way. It is an accomplishment of which you may be justly proud.

Quick Cookies

Continued from page 56

to the one-half of the cookie dough and half cup dates or half cup chopped peanuts to the remainder.

Quick Ginger Snaps

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 c. shortening | ½ tsp. salt |
| 1 c. brown sugar | 4¾ c. sifted flour |
| 1 c. molasses | 2 tsp. ginger |
| 1 tsp. soda | |

Measure all ingredients except flour into a four-quart saucepan. Heat and stir until mixture begins to boil. Remove from heat and add flour, in four instalments. Beat well after each addition. Knead dough lightly on lightly floured board for one minute. Divide dough into four parts and roll very thin. This dough will roll easily and very little flour will be necessary to prevent sticking. Bake at 325 degrees Fahrenheit, 12-15 minutes. These cookies burn very easily. Cool on a rack. Store in a tightly covered tin. Yields six dozen cookies 2½ inches in diameter.

Spicy Wafers

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ½ c. shortening | 1¾ c. sifted flour |
| ½ c. brown sugar | ¼ tsp. salt |
| ½ c. whole bran | 1/8 tsp. cloves |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| | 1/3 c. milk |

Blend shortening and sugar together thoroughly. Crush bran into fine crumbs. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices together; mix with crumbs. Add to first mixture with milk and mix well. Roll dough thin on a floured board. Cut with a floured cutter. Bake on ungreased cookie sheets in a moderately hot oven about 10 minutes.

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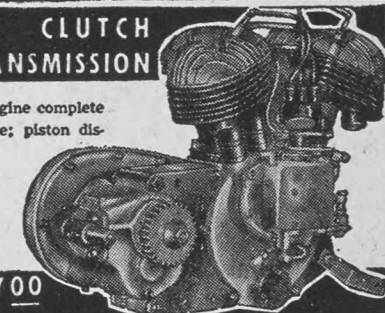
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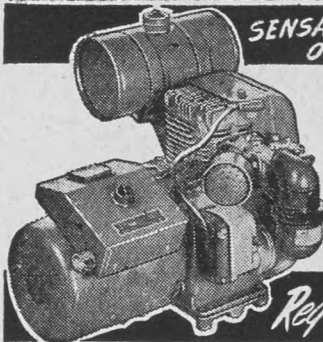
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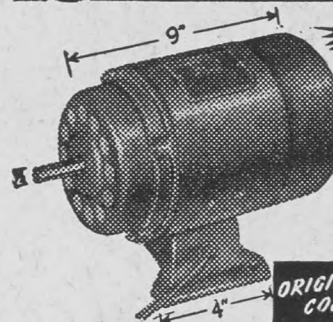
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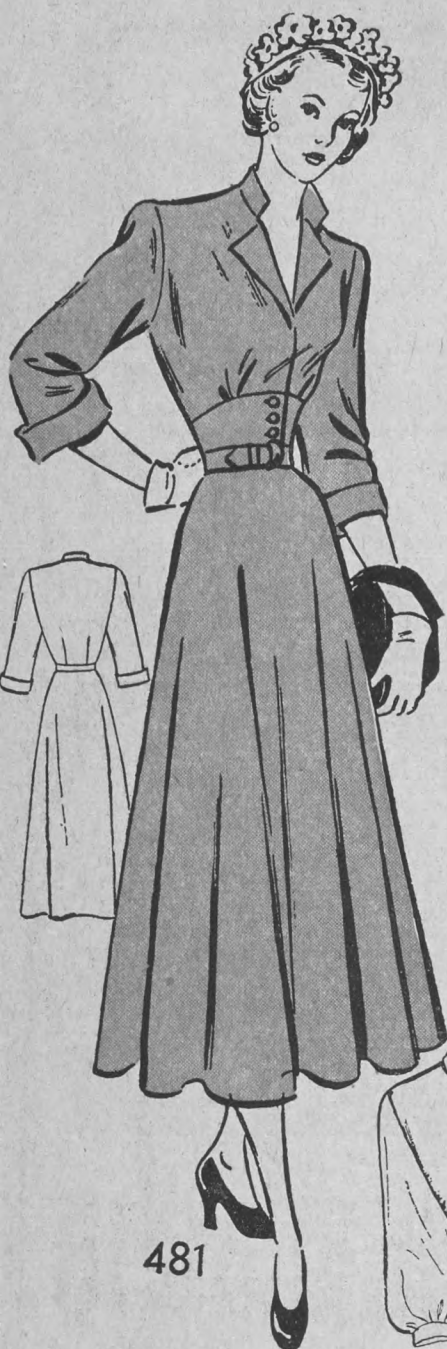
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487

No. 487—Jaunty jumper to wear with or without the blouse for day or datetime. Try sky colored corduroy or black velveteen. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 (34), jumper $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch; blouse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch. Price 35 cents.



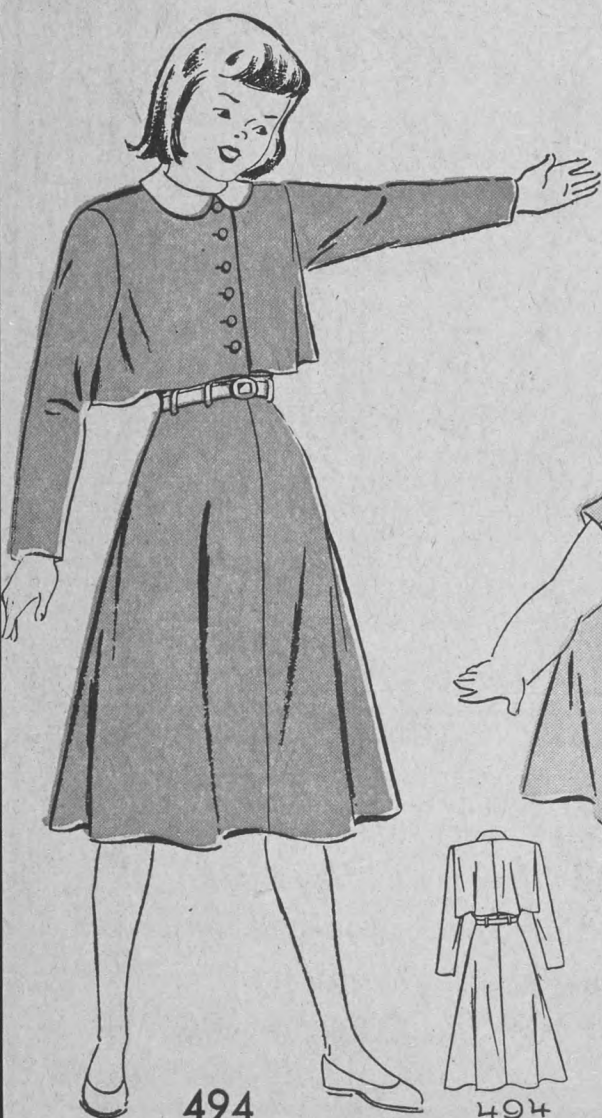
488

No. 488—One-piece dress with fine tucking to give a smooth-hipped look. Flyaway jabot can have a flurry of white embroidery. Fall's first color is teal blue or try bronze brown. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52-inch bust. Size 18 (36), $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch. Price 25 cents.



484

No. 484—Smart shawl-collared dress with new dolman sleeves (a boon to long-waisted women), has a side closing. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years; 33, 35 and 37-inch bust. Size 13, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch. Price 35 cents.



494

No. 494—Two-piece bolero suit with the new flare and a belted waistline. Try a yellow corduroy bolero over an ink-black skirt. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards for bolero and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch for skirt. Price 25 cents.



497

No. 493—Pretty dress with a high reaching waistline and skirt fullness, can have contrasting bands on bodice and a choice of sleeve length. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch; $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 35-inch contrast. Price 25 cents.

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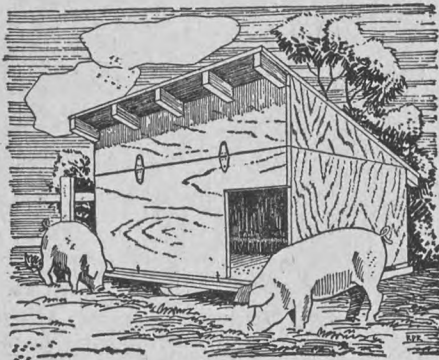
No. 497—Front buttoned dress to beruffle or smock can have matching midriff panties. Paintbox pockets of bright colored fabric will be adored. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 dress and panties, 2 yards 35-inch; $\frac{1}{4}$ yard trim. Price 25 cents.



493

493

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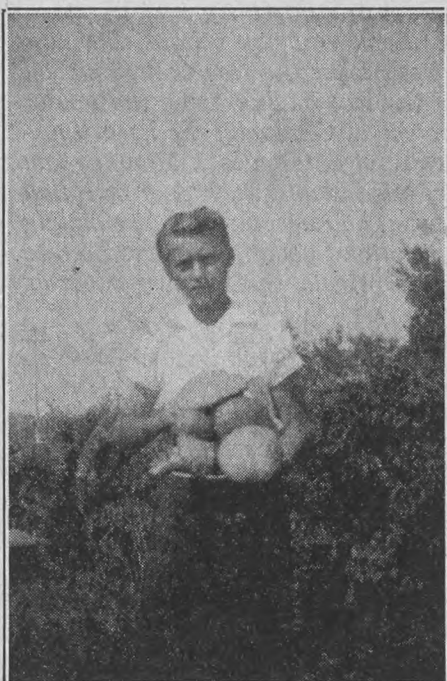
Mushrooms All The Year Round

Expansion vertically solved the problem of this town grower

by G. E. EDWARDS

HERE is how one family solved the problem of all-the-year-round mushroom culture without taking up too much space in the cellar or elsewhere, and the trick is so remarkably easy that anyone able to wield a hammer can create the necessary stand in the course of an hour or two.

"Congestion in ground space gave me the idea," said the master of the house. "When people can't build out sideways because of the cost of city land, they build upwards. Tall, nar-



Elsie Chapman, Chatfield, Man., with some nine-inch, 12-ounce mushrooms.

row houses instead of wide, low ones of perhaps two storeys. Why not, I asked myself, make the mushroom bed on the same principle?"

"In other words, John is trying to tell you he arranged to grow our mushrooms in wooden boxes placed like trays one above the other and supported at all four corners by uprights," said the lady of the house.

"The eight said uprights being nothing more nor less than eight four-foot laths supplied by a builder from his house building stock," explained John placidly. Then added, "And I can't even claim credit for the boxes in which the mushrooms are grown, since I persuaded a local fish vendor to save me four of them that formerly contained kippers. You see, I'm no carpenter—and anyway, it would have been difficult to acquire the necessary material. So I took four wooden boxes off his hands; divided my laths into four equal parts (which meant three pencil marks across them), and nailed the boxes to the uprights. The first box was, of course, right at the bottom, resting on the floor. The second one's base coincided with the first pencil mark, and the remaining two boxes followed suit on lines two and three respectively. These boxes measured twelve-and-a-half inches wide by nineteen inches long and were five inches in depth—outside measurements, by the way. Plenty of room for some good soil and the all-essential horse manure."

"We packed all boxes level with the top and pressed down the soil," broke in his wife. "Watered it well, and left the mushroom stand to its own devices for a few days. Then John decided it was time to plant the

spawn. So we raised the soil every here and there with a bricklayer's trowel and slipped in a little quantity of that new process mushroom spawn so much recommended nowadays. And weren't we excited when the first wee button showed its head!"

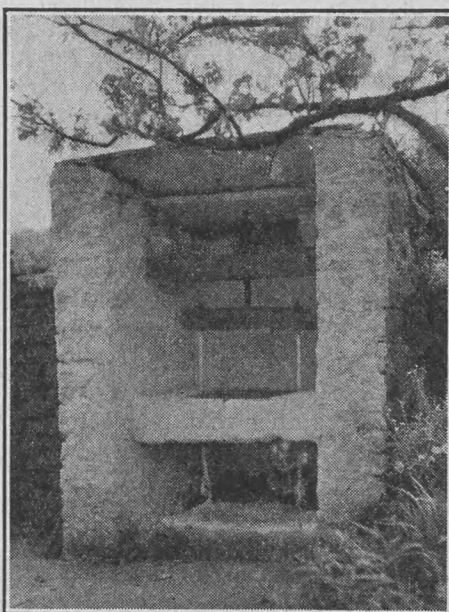
"With all four boxes in production we had an ample supply for our own needs," remarked John, firmly taking the conversation away from his wife—a feat usually accomplished by the other sex.

John's wife chuckled richly. "By the end of last winter, his original 4-tier stand had become *three* stands, no less. Twelve trays growing mushrooms—and ourselves eating them as fast as they could be produced.

"And no fearful inquiry as to whether they were mushrooms or toadstools! Which reminds me, a neighbor of ours once caught me gathering a few mushrooms in the big paddock. 'You going to eat those things?' he inquired; and when I assented he shook a mournful head. 'You may *think* they're mushrooms,' he said slowly and regretfully, 'but if you're dead by morning you'll know they were toadstools.' A cheery soul, eh?"

John likewise confessed they had already repaid the initial cost of the boxes as well as the spawn used by selling small baskets of mushrooms to a nearby tourist camp. By next season, if all goes as planned, the pair intend to more than double the sum and thus show a nice little profit from the undertaking.

This seems to be the sort of "crop raising" that even town folks can indulge in; and the plan of having boxes piled one above the other, with sufficient room between to allow a hand and arm to gather the produce, does away with the necessity of giving up a lot of floor space. Two laths at each of the four angles afford plenty of support for boxes of the size John is using; but of course larger, deeper boxes would necessitate more strengthening of the corners. With corner supports made to fit the boxes and not merely boxes fitted to suit four-foot laths, it should also be possible to arrange six mushroom boxes to a tier. In fact, as John justly observed in that jocund voice of his, "The higher you go, the greater the crop."



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The Country Boy and Girl

The White Mouse

by MARY E. GRANNAN

IT was the day that school opened that it all began. Peter had a new black notebook under his arm. It was a very fine notebook, and he was very proud of it. It had cost him twenty-five cents, and he knew it would be the finest notebook in the whole school.

He sat down on the curb to look at it again, and as he did, a fine, fat white mouse ran over his shoes. Peter laughed and reached down and caught the mouse.

"Hello, fellow," he said, "where did you come from?"

The mouse didn't answer him, but a little boy did. "He came out of my pocket," said the boy.

"Oh, hello Buzzer," laughed Peter. "Where did you get the white mouse?"

"I've got six of them," said Buzzer. "My Uncle Jack brought them to me for a present. Mum says I can't keep them all, though. This one's name is Pinky. Isn't he a dandy?"

"Yes," said Peter, rubbing Pinky's soft white fur. "Say, Buzzer, since your mother says you can't keep them all, maybe you'd give Pinky to me, eh?"

Buzzer shook his head. "I'm going to sell them. I'm not going to give them away."

"How much are they?" asked Peter. "Twenty-five cents each," said Buzzer, reaching for Pinky.

Peter sighed. He would have had twenty-five cents if he hadn't bought the notebook. But the teacher expected you to have a notebook on the first day of school! Buzzer didn't seem to have one with him, however. "Buzzer, where's your notebook?" asked Peter.

"Heck," said Buzzer, "I forgot to get one. What am I going to do?"

Peter's eyes brightened. "I'll trade you this notebook for Pinky. It cost twenty-five cents."

Buzzer looked the book over. "All right," he said, "but what are you going to do?"

"I don't know," said Peter. "But I want Pinky so much that I'll go without a book. Perhaps Miss Smith won't ask us to write anything down on the first day of school."

But Miss Smith did. "Take down this list of books, boys and girls," she said. "Show it to your mothers tonight. These are the things you're going to need."

All the children went to work except Peter. He couldn't put down a list because he had no book.

"Peter," said Miss Smith, "get to work, my dear."

"I can't, Miss Smith," said Peter. "I have no notebook."

"And why not?" asked Miss Smith.

"Well . . . uh . . . you see I had a book, but I traded it for Pinky," said Peter.

"And what, if I may ask, is Pinky?" asked the teacher.

"Well . . . I . . . I'd just as soon not show him to you now, Miss Smith, if you don't mind," said Peter.

"But I do mind," said the teacher. "I want to see why a boy comes to school the first day of the term without a notebook."



antlers they carried in the fall. The buck carries those beautiful antlers both to impress his mate and to defend himself from his rivals, but when the mating season is past, he no longer needs them and they die and fall off just like the autumn leaves.

Ann Sankey

"You'll be sorry, Miss Smith, if I wake him up," said Peter.

"Peter, please show me what you traded your notebook for, without any further talk," said Miss Smith.

"All right, Miss Smith," and Peter brought Pinky out of his pocket and set him on the desk. Pinky blinked his eyes and jumped. He landed on Miss Smith's shoulder. She cried out in fright. "Take him away. Get him down," she squealed. The children all laughed merrily as Peter stood up on his seat and reached for Pinky.

"He won't hurt you, Miss Smith," said Peter. "He's the nicest white mouse in the world, aren't you Pinky?"

Pinky squeaked then, just as if he were saying "yes."

Miss Smith laughed too, and when she went toward her desk, Pinky leaped from Peter's hand and followed her. "He likes you, Miss Smith," laughed the children. "He wants to sit on your desk."

"Perhaps," said the teacher, "he's trying to ask me to give Peter a notebook."

Pinky squeaked another "yes." Miss Smith gave Peter a notebook. It was like the one he had bought on the way to school.

That afternoon, as Pinky and Peter said goodbye to Miss Smith, Peter said, "Miss Smith, this is the happiest first day of school I have ever had." Miss Smith smiled as she said, "I feel the same way, Peter."

Are You Popular at School ?

ARE you making a "hit" with your friends at school, or do they find you a bit difficult to get along with?

Try this self-test now. It will help you to check up on your school manners.

Get a pencil and put a circle around the number that seems to fit your conduct the best in each of the following cases. The method of scoring is explained later.

Dress. Do you—(1) Pay little attention to personal neatness? (2) Aim at being the best-dressed pupil in the school? (3) Dress plainly but neatly and in correct style for your age?

PEOPLE who have travelled the world over tell us that Canada has the most beautiful woods in the world. We believe this is so especially when the leaves put on their autumn dress, for then Canada is a country of breath-taking beauty. The maple and dogwood trees appear in scarlet leaves; the poplars, birch and willows wear bright yellow and the oak leaves turn brown. When all the leaves have fallen you like to tramp through them to hear them rustle and then rake them into big piles to burn, and smell the good smell of the leaf smoke from your fire and the fires round about.

These leaves have been busy all summer working to make food for the tree. Leaves are the stomachs for the trees, for they digest its food just as your stomach digests your food. When the seeds of the tree are ripe, the work of the leaves is done. Look now for a hard thickness at the end of the leaf stem, for the tree is drawing all the green pulp out of the leaf and covering the tender end of the twig to protect it. Gradually the hard thickness pushes off the beautiful autumn leaf. Many of you in the late winter may have seen a buck deer or a bull moose and wondered what had become of the spreading

Greetings. Do you—(1) Shout out wisecracks to your pals? (2) Ignore the good "Hellos" that are thrown your way? (3) Have a ready smile and a cordial "Hi!" for everyone?

Teacher. Do you—(1) Speak disrespectfully of your teacher a great deal of the time? (2) Try to become a favorite? (3) Treat your teacher respectfully and observe your proper place?

Playground. Do you—(1) Hold back from playing with your classmates? (2) Expect others to do what you want all the time? (3) Join in cheerfully at whatever the rest want to play?

Sportsmanship. When you win do you—(1) Taunt the losers? (2) Boast about your victory to your friends? (3) Accept the victory modestly as a fortunate happening? When you lose, do you—(1) Get angry about it? (2) Blame the other team's victory on a stroke of luck? (3) Say a nice word for the winners, and "We'll do better next time" to your own team?

Classroom. Do you—(1) Laugh and snigger when anyone makes a silly mistake? (2) Tease the person after school? (3) Try to keep a straight face and then let the matter drop?

School work. If you are one of the better scholars in your class do you—(1) Brag about your accomplishments? (2) Give unasked-for advice a great deal of the time? (3) Wait until asked and then give all the help you can? If you are near the foot of the class do you—(1) Try to minimize the good work of the others? (2) Tell your friends you "don't care?" (3) Do all you can to improve your standing?

Temperament. Do you—(1) Lose your temper, quarrel, and say nasty things about your friends when you can't have your own way? (2) Take offence easily and sulk for a while? (3) Make allowances for differences of opinion and try to be pleasant and agreeable?

Manners. Do you—(1) Indulge in coarse language and neglect to observe the rights of others? (2) Leave it to your friends to demonstrate their refinement? (3) Aim to be courteous

and polite at all times, not forgetting to say "Sorry," "I beg your pardon," and "Thank you" whenever necessary?

General attitude. Do you—(1) Cut in on other people's affairs when you are not wanted? (2) Avoid mixing with the rest and making new friends? (3) Endeavor to be as sociable and helpful as possible?

Well, that's all. Let's see how you rate. The best answers in each case, were the third choices.

A score of 10 or over of the "best answers" is something to be proud of. It means you are tops in popularity rating. An 8 or 9 score is a pass but it means there is plenty of room for improvement. Below 8 and you should put in some serious "homework" in an effort to improve your school manners. You'll be surprised how improvement in this important subject will help you in many other ways.—Walter King.

A dog can talk with his tail and eyes And he tells you thoughts that are very wise—

But a cat sits solemnly winking and blinking And nobody knows what the creature is thinking!

Body Fill-Ins

THIS is a rather peculiar quiz. You are asked to fill in the blanks with the name of some part of your body.

Each word group below is a very common saying or colorful way of expressing an idea. How many do you recognize? Fill in the blanks with little bits of yourself and test your knowledge of everyday bits of speech.

1. . . . hooray!
2. By the . . . of your teeth.
3. By word of . . .
4. . . . the music.
5. Put your best . . . forward.
6. Hit the nail on the . . .
7. By the sweat of your . . .
8. . . . the mark.
9. Just follow your . . .
10. . . . is thicker than water.
11. Learn by . . .
12. . . . your way through the crowd.
13. Get your . . . into the problem.
14. A rule of the . . .
15. The teacher and the . . .
16. Out on a . . .
17. The . . . of the land.
18. . . . and crossbones.
19. . . . down to work.
20. Well, of all the . . .
21. . . . a ride.
22. Take a . . . dive.
23. Give him the cold . . .
24. . . . the bill.

Answers

1. Hip; 2. Skin; 3. Mouth; 4. Face; 5. Foot; 6. Head; 7. Brow; 8. Toe; 9. Nose; 10. Blood; 11. Heart; 12. Elbow; 13. Teeth; 14. Thumb; 15. Pupil; 16. Limb; 17. Fat; 18. Skull; 19. Knuckle; 20. Nerve; 21. Thumb; 22. Nose; 23. Shoulder; 24. Foot.

Your score? Ah, yes! All correct means you turned in an adult performance. Just one or two misses gives you top teen-age rating. From 18 to 21 right is a pass for intermediates. Junior agers can handle at least half of them. Toddlers should have no trouble with the first one.—Walter King.

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NATURE has her own way of surmounting man-made obstacles. When man slashes down the tree growth leaving the soil bare and badly scarred, nature in her own way re-covers it, first with weeds, flowers and grass and then with low shrubbery and trees of temporary growth and finally with permanent forests again. When plant pathologists and geneticists evolved wheat varieties with resistance to rust, nature provided other races of rust to circumvent this resistance. The latest example is the resistance apparently being developed by flies, to the widely known insecticide DDT, which in some places is still an effective residual insecticide, but in other areas seems to have lost its residual value. Some flies appear to be resistant both to DDT and methoxychlor, another residual insecticide recommended recently for use in dairy barns particularly. Now, science has discovered what is described as "the essentially pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride," which has been named "lindane" for commercial use, by one company. This material is a 25 per cent wettable compound and when applied so as to wet all treated surfaces thoroughly, the hardest and toughest flies give up the ghost. The product is said also to be useful for lice, mice, mange and ticks on livestock. How nature will get around this new move by scientists will no doubt be revealed in the course of time.

Britain's Food Battle

IN Britain's postwar battle for recovery, agriculture plays an important part. The British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, recently chided farmers for their failure to come through with sufficient increases in wheat and coarse grain production.

In a late July broadcast, the minister said in part: "If we are to avert a tragedy to agriculture and the nation, we must have an increase in the supply of feedingstuffs for our expanding livestock population. . . . Already we have had to deny ourselves imports of dollar coarse grains. . . . When Marshall Aid comes to an end, we shall be able to afford less imported feedingstuffs than we have now, and not much more than half what we had before the war. To cope with that situation . . . we have to carry out a difficult feat. This is to replace by grass, both fresh and preserved, as much as possible of the concentrates now fed to cattle and sheep and to release those concentrates for feedings to pigs and poultry. . . . By 1952 we have to be nearly 70 per cent self-sufficient in coarse grains as against just over 40 per cent before the war. . . . We are no longer making nearly enough progress towards either of these goals (coarse grains and bread grains)."

The minister's complaint of a deficiency of half a million acres of wheat and 150,000 acres of coarse grains, led the National Farmers' Unions of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to ask for a conference with the minister to discuss, not only targets, but all phases of expanded production. The government was said to have been dilatory in making public the urgency of matters about which it is now complaining.

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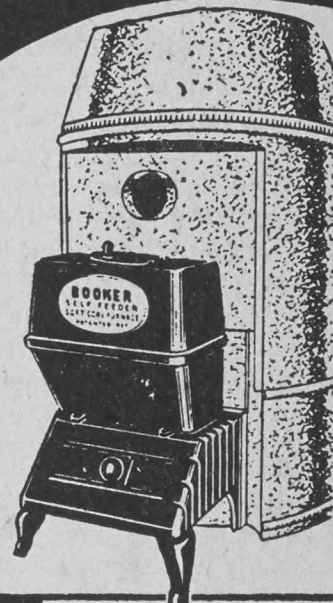
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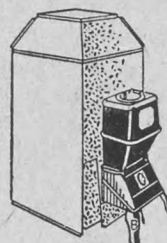
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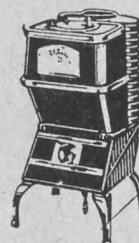


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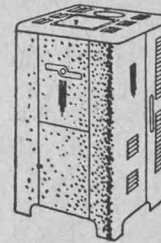
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Washington Economic Conference

The western world awaits with deepest interest the outcome of the conference at Washington, commencing September 6, which will deal with the intractable dollar shortage.

The public became sharply aware of Britain's worsening position on July 6 when the quarterly statement regarding sterling reserves was announced. It was then seen that reserves had fallen to £400,000,000 which is £100,000,000 below the minimum previously agreed upon as safe. The next announcement is due October 5 and midsummer trading records indicate that by that time reserves will be further reduced. Unless some drastic steps are taken, either jointly at Washington, or independently by the government in London, Britain is headed for bankruptcy.

The atmosphere in which the conference meets is not conducive to mutual forbearance and help. Britain has had a bad popular press in the United States since the Israeli troubles of 1948. There is always a small but volatile element of unregenerated America-firsters, anxious to prove the British inept in finance, lazy in their work, and reckless about their fate; greedy imperialists in their day, and unashamed mendicants now that power has passed to "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Chicago Tribune and the Scripps-Howard press is not the voice of the nation, but the effect of their anti-British campaign is supported by respectable journals which rest their case on American prosperity under private enterprise and British submergence under socialism. To them prosperity and austerity are the obvious rewards in the two countries. Ipso facto, their respective causes must be individualism and socialism. Until the British confess their error, work harder and fore-swear the amenities which they believe to have been bought with American money, there is no point in helping them toward recovery, so runs the argument. Most American newspapers insist that Britain has priced herself out of the American market, unmindful of the fact that what Britain buys has advanced in price more than what Britain sells. All of them assume increasing British wage levels whereas the record shows a decline in real wages. Beyond this analysis few American papers go.

Every scrap of this shallow journalism has been reprinted in the British press with the inevitable result. The British public resents the complete failure abroad to understand the extent of their sacrifice in a common cause; to appreciate the destruction of capital, replacement of which must compete for a share of the current income with essential daily needs; and a steady unwillingness to recognize the intensity of British effort at recovery.

Happily the facts are better understood by the experts on both sides gathered at Washington. The American negotiators are fully aware that British impoverishment will bring down in ruin the whole plan to contain Russian advance on its present boundaries. It would be a strategic defeat of the gravest proportions, against which no precautions are too demanding.

James Reston, well informed correspondent of the New York Times, indicates that the Americans will not enter the conference in a negative or antagonistic mood. They may make some important concessions, four of which he enumerates. They may initiate an orderly program of buying raw materials for stock piling from the sterling area; they may lessen their insistence on high production of artificial rubber to make a place for the natural product on the American market; they may seek

authority to use Marshall dollars for the purchase of Canadian wheat. Lastly, they may offer to adjust tariff administration to permit greater sales of British manufactured goods in the United States.

These moves alone would not solve Britain's problems and the Americans would not concede them without corresponding efforts on the part of Britain to bridge the gap. Certainly tremendous pressure will be put on Sir Stafford Cripps to devalue the pound, and if his well founded objections continue he will have to offer a sheaf of alternatives. The first of these appears as we go to press, announcing reductions in the annual cost of civil government aggregating \$600,000,000. Theoretically, at least, it will release manpower which can be re-enlisted in industries earning dollars by the production of exportable goods.

The British will have a more difficult task to satisfy the American demand for cheaper British production. A major part of Britain's trouble arises from plant obsolescence and small-scale manual production, which take time to correct. In any case the British answer may well be that it is futile to promote sales to the dollar area if the Americans stubbornly refuse to allow the goods into the country. They will require guarantees that increased British sales will not be met by obstacles which will undo the gain, not by tariff advances, but by changes in tariff act administration at the behest of pressure groups determined not to permit serious foreign competition in the domestic market. Such guarantees will be hard to honor in a land whose politics are subject to the influences dominating the American scene today.

Canada's interest in the September conference is vital. Her minister of finance is a chief participant, to be assisted, according to report, by Messrs. Pearson and Howe. Threatened with a serious decline in sales to the sterling area, she must face both ways. She must increase her purchases from Britain in order to allow that country to earn more dollars wherewith to buy Canadian goods. She must also make a determined drive to sell more to the United States. To accomplish the former she must resolutely withstand the tariff seekers who moan at every foreign inroad in the domestic market.

Elsewhere in this issue The Guide publishes an article by Francis A. Flood, American agricultural attache at Ottawa. Mr. Flood records that Americans sell us \$200,000,000 of agricultural products a year, while buying from us agricultural products totalling one-half, or less, of that amount. There is no process of reasoning which can support that imbalance between the trade of an agricultural country like Canada, and her great industrial neighbor. A substantial volume of Canadian farm products could be profitably diverted to American markets without damaging the position of American farmers. If the September conference does not open avenues for this increased trade a great opportunity will have been thrown away.

Canada's Railway Problem

Every Canadian citizen familiar with the outlines of the country's railway problem hopes for the best from the Royal Commission which has recently concluded a series of western hearings and is now sitting in the Maritimes.

Experts contend that Canada's railways are capable of handling more than twice the volume of traffic they are likely to receive in normal times. During the war years, and the post-war boom it was a fortunate circumstance. This country was well served, and rail income was high enough to meet every requirement. A reduced volume of business, however, and lower commodity prices, will bring sharply before the country again the question of ensuring a sufficient income for the roads to keep them in efficient working order and to provide a reasonable return on prudently invested capital without throwing an undue burden on the rest of the national economy.

A problem which has been worked over so long by so many first class brains is not likely to find an easy solution. Squeezing the water out of the C.N.R. capital structure, a reform long overdue, will enable that road to make a better showing comparatively, but it does not touch the heart of

the problem. The C.N.R. itself suggests a federal planning authority which, while it is not explicit on this point, might conceivably have power to allocate traffic. It has been suggested that this authority might be extended to restrict the operation of highway, water, and air traffic systems where it can be shown that these are in conflict with the national transportation policy. It is a proposition which agriculture would like to see very carefully explored.

Saturday Night puts out the suggestion that Canada should have three railways instead of two. That is to say the C.N.R. could be relieved of the operation of thin-traffic, frontier lines operated for political reasons, in most cases to develop frontier areas. These roads could be amalgamated under one management, if necessary, whose inevitable annual losses could be met out of the national exchequer, and properly regarded as the price of national expansion. It is an interesting proposition, and the companion piece to the re-organization of C.N.R. capital structure, for without both, that road cannot be expected to equal the performance of its chief competitor. Frontier roads, however, gain something by incorporation with a great trans-continental system, and it is probable that by setting up a disconnected chain of orphans the public would have to dig deeper into its pocket than is the case under the present organization.

Without attempting to anticipate the findings of the Commission, Canadians can hope for the establishment of uniform systems of accounting along the lines enforced by the American Inter-state Commerce Commission. It is manifestly needed. It would put an end to spectacles such as were frequent in the protracted haggling of counsel in 1947 as to what accounting sleight-of-hand was permissible in rate hearings.

The C.P.R. submission contains an unpleasant surprise recommending that statutory rates be discontinued, and that henceforth all rates come under the review of the Transport Commission. This is the first note in an attack on the Crow's Nest rates, and should come as a trumpet call to the West. These rates have been the law of the land for so long that the present generation hardly remembers the battle waged by Hon. T. A. Crerar for their maintenance in the early '20's. In all the rate controversies since that time they have been immune from attack because the arguments underlying their establishment and continuation were generally recognized as incontrovertible. Through the dislocation of two wars and a major depression they have been the farmers' main defense in this special field of controversy. The 30 per cent rate increase now asked for could be made applicable to grain and flour if the Crow agreement could be conveniently scrapped, and would enable the railways to take a further \$15 million to \$20 million annually out of grain shippers. If the investigating commission gives ear to this proposal it will touch off a political insurrection such as this country has not seen for a generation. There is no warrant for it in the circumstances.

Flood Control Work

One of the jobs to which the Manitoba legislature should address itself at the next session of the House is an amendment to the statute governing the acquisition of private land for public purposes. At the present time a procedure is laid down empowering officers of the crown to appropriate private lands, with due compensation, for the building of roads or railways. Nothing is said in the Act about acquiring land for the construction of river defenses. A group of farmers threatened by annual flood water invasions may invite government engineers to undertake the necessary dyke construction, but their plans may be defeated if one of their number will not permit work on his place without the payment of an unreasonable sum.

In the case of other forms of construction it is a recognized principle that private interest shall not stand in the way of public need. It should be the same with regard to flood water control. A bill bringing this class of work into the same category as road construction ought to be brought before the legislature promptly and deserves the full support of every member.